REGISTERED No. 161—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,340.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.....Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Re. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—	
First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

Each line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 23rd August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. DELHI, (2,178 tons, and 400 H.P.) Captain C. J. Wilkinson, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

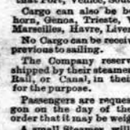
Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M. in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 2 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 26th August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mail, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Friday, the 23rd August.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company intend to DESPATCH the following STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY, via the Suez Canal :—

HINDOSTAN	3,113 Tons,	600 H.P. ....29th August.
HYDASPES	2,723 ,,	450 H.P. ....23rd September.
MIANZAFORE	3,763 ,,	600 H.P ..... 3rd October.
KHEDIVE	3,742 ,,	600 H.P ..... ,,
PEKIN	3,777 ,,	600 H.P ..... 7th November.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. HIDALGO, 1,800 TONS.

THIS Fine New Steamer, specially built for the East India Trade, will be DESPATCHED as above early in SEPTEMBER.

The accommodation is amidships and well ventilated. The Cabins contain only two or three berths each, so that overcrowding will be avoided. A Surgeon and a Stewardess are carried.

FARES, EXCLUDING OF WINES, &c.

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL .....Rs. 500

SUEZ..... ,, 300

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

1st August 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. B. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA	BOMBAY
on the 24th,	on the 1st
of each month.	

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	
Suez	32	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	Including Wines.
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st September 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.

Notice is hereby given, that (unless previously sold by private contract) a sale by Public Auction will take place on the dates hereafter named, by order of the mortgagee, of the undermentioned properties, on their respective premises.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned at No. 50, Parsee Bazar Street, in the Fort of Bombay.

The sale will be conducted by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co.

Secondly.—THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m. precisely, on the premises, all that piece of land of ground, situate in Mody Street, in the sub-district of the Fort, in the town of Bombay, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house (No. 37) thereon erected, and bounded on the east by Mody Street aforesaid, on the west by a sweepers' passage and property of Motceshaw, on the north by the property of Framjee Bomanjee, and on the south by the property of Cooverjee Hormusjee Bhabha, and which said premises were formerly in the possession of the said Jamsetjee Cursetjee Butleewalla and others, and are now in the possession of the said Dinshaw Manockjee and his tenants.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 19th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

10 Reles Grey Shirtings 8¼ lbs.
3 Cases T. Red Prints.
4 ,, Coloured Muslin.
5 ,, Cotton Umbrellas.
4 ,, Wall Paper.

A quantity of furniture of a Gentleman leaving Bombay, consisting of arm chairs, rattan reclining chairs, round dressing and dining tables, hatstand, easy chair, folding screen, hooking glass, towel horse, bathing tubs, water filter, meatsafe, dispense cupboard, table and dessert knives and forks, spoons and forks, cruet stand, white and green dinner and breakfast services, tumblers, glass flower vases, table linen, &c.

On account of the concerned.

10 pieces damasked hessian and 4 pieces striped bedding.

A S.—1 case containing men and children, white coloured socks and Gurunjee frocks.

AT 2 P.M., PRECISELY.

A Light Hansom in good order.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 17th August 1872.

WM. WATSON and CO., GENERAL AGENTS, 23, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

OILS, PAINTS, COLOURS, & VARNISHES of the celebrated Brand of BLUNDELL, SPENCE & CO., London,—England.

Spurious goods being constantly offered in the Bazaars purporting to be ours and bearing fraudulent imitations of our Trade Marks and Labels, Dealers and others are hereby cautioned against trading in same, and Consumers are requested to communicate any complaints to the Undersigned, our Sole Agents in the East.

BLUNDELL, SPENCE & Co.,
Agents HUGH D. FISHER & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, opposite Custom House.

All goods bear our name with Trade Mark, a Cross in a Garter enclosing 3 Crowns and a Dagger, and can be obtained of all respectable dealers.

TIME-PIECES.

"OEIL-DE-BŒUF,"
HANGING EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS.
PATENT LEVER.
EIGHT DAY.

"SKELETON,"
WITH GLASS DOME AND STAND.
EIGHT DAY.

"MARINE,"
VERY SERVICEABLE,

CLOCKS and TIME-PIECES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TO BE HAD AT FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.'s, Elphinstone Circle.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO CHINA.

THE s.s. DELTA (1,618 tons, and 400 H. P.,) will LEAVE for CHINA on the 19th August, calling at Singapore.

The s. s. EWEU, (1,538 tons, and 300 H.P.,) will follow on the 22nd instant, calling at Galle and Singapore.

For Freight and Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company, 5, Rampart Row.

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The s.s. DELTA, from Suez, has brought the Cargoes of the following Vessels :—

ACCELERATED CARGO Ex
S.S. MONGOLIA, from Southampton, 18th July 1872.

UNACCELERATED CARGO Ex
S.S. DELTA, from Southampton, 11th July 1872.
S.S. DANUBE, from Liverpool, 14th July 1872—Part Cargo.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship BALKAMAH, Richardson, Master, from London, are requested to PAY FREIGHT and send BILLS of LADING to the Undersigned for countersignature, as also to SEND OFF BOATS for their GOODS as they come to hand.

In cases when boats are not sent the Goods will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 16th August 1872.

NOTICE.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS MUNICIPAL LOAN.

THE following SEVEN NUMBERS in the PARIS MUNICIPAL LOAN, belonging to the Bombay Public, were drawn for re-imbursement at par, and are now PAYABLE at THIS OFFICE at Rs. 160 per Bond.

No. 496,624	No. 496,697
496,695	496,698
496,696	496,699
	496,700

H. DUVAL, Acting Manager.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE. GRAND OPENING NIGHT OF LEWIS'S

DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

MONDAY, 19TH AUGUST.

Directress.—Mrs. G. B. W. Lewis.

The Performance will commence with God Save the Queen, by the whole strength of the Company,

TO BE FOLLOWED BY

ROBERTSON'S GREAT COMEDY IN FOUR ACTS,

SCHOOL.

Beau Farintosh	Mr. R. W. Lawrence.
Lord Beaufoy	G. B. Leonard.
Dr. Sutcliffe	J. R. Taylor.
Jack Poyntz	George Anderson.
Mr. Krux	Charles Herbert.
Naomi Tighe	Mrs. G. B. W. Lewis.
Bella	Miss Carry George.
Lavra	Miss Julia Edouin.
Miss. Sutcliffe	Mrs. J. R. Taylor.
Tilly	Miss Emma Rogers.
Clara	Miss Carry May.
Kitty	Miss Emma Nelson.

Sportsmen Attendants, &c. &c.

Act I.—The Glade Recreation, &c.

Act II.—The House Examination.

Acts III. & IV.—Grounds; Flirtation; Realization.

Between the 1st and 2nd Acts Eight Days are supposed to elapse.
Between the 2nd and 3rd—two hours.
Between the 3rd and 4th—six weeks.

The Scenery will be painted by Herr Fryberger, and Assistants.

Leader of the Orchestra	Mr. Parkes.
Mechanist	Mr. Gill.
Properties	Mr. Austin.
Proprietor	Mr. G. B. W. Lewis.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 5	Gallery	Rs. 2
Stalls	,, 3	Pit	,, 1

Doors open at 8-15; Performance to commence at 9.

Tickets may be had and places secured at SOUNY, BRESLAUER & Co., where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

SMOKING STRICTLY PROHIBITED IN ALL PARTS OF THE THEATRE.

G. B. W. LEWIS, Proprietor.

THE DELHI and LONDON BANK (Limited) grants LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITIES on the usual Terms.

Loans on Personal Securities, repayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI.

NOTICE.—The PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 19th and 20th instant.

A. R. GORDON,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Paper Currency Department, Bombay, 16th August 1872.

NOTICE.—2,562½ Pounds of AUSTRALIAN PRESERVED MEAT in TINS will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Commissariat Stores, Tow Barracks, at 12 Noon, on WEDNESDAY next, the 21st instant.

Terms Cash; and the lots to be cleared away immediately after the Sale.

W. KEAYS, Captain,
For Executive Commissariat Officer.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 14th August 1872.

SYDNEY SMITH DICKENS, deceased.—Pursuant to the Act of Parliament of the 22nd and 23rd Victoria, chapter 35, intituled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property and to relieve Trustees," Notice is hereby given, that the CREDITORS and all other persons having any claims or demands upon the Estate of SYDNEY SMITH DICKENS, late of Her Majesty's Ship Topaze, a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy (who died on board the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship Malta on the 2nd day of May 1872, and administration to whose Estate and Effects were granted by the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate on the 27th day of June 1872 to Catherine Dickens, of No 70 Gloucester Crescent, Regent's Park, in the County of Middlesex, Widow,) are on or before the 31 t day of December 1872 to send to us the Undersigned, as the Solicitors for the said Administratrix, their Christian and Surnames, addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their claims, a statement of account, and the nature of the security (if any) held, and that after the said 31st day of December 1872 the said Administratrix will distribute the assets of the said Sydney Smith Dickens among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the debts, claims, and demands of which she shall then have had notice, and the said Administratrix will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose debt, claim, or demand she shall not have had notice at the time of the distribution of the said assets.—Dated this 22nd day of July 1872.

FRANK RICHARDSON & SADLER,
18 Golden Square London W.,
Solicitors for the said Administratrix.

CHURCH SERVICES, with NEW LECTIONARY, in a variety of types and bindings—a fresh selection recently received.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

COMMON PRAYER BOOKS, in the most approved styles, from Rs. 3 to 20.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

BAGSTER'S BIBLES, bound in the best Turkey Morocco, suitable for Presents—various sizes always on hand.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

HYMNS ANCIENT AND MODERN, with APPENDIX, with or without Music, in Cloth or Morocco binding.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICE TO LIBRARIES, BOOK CLUBS, &c.

THE Undersigned, being desirous of reducing their large stock of Books, beg to offer a discount of twenty per cent. on Cash Purchases from their Book Stock to the extent of Rs. 100. Catalogues can be had.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

TO SPORTSMEN.

FOR SALE—belonging to the Estate of a Gentleman, deceased,—a LANCASTER'S DOUBLE BREECH-LOADING FIN GUN, quite new—has only shot with one week, and has since been cleaned by the Maker—it was bought of Mr. Lancaster for £46, now for sale for Rs. 400. Apply to

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

FOR SALE, a HENRY'S DOUBLE MUZZLE LOADING RIFLE, *inlaid with gold*, suitable for a Native Prince, manufactured by Mr. Henry to order at cost of £130. We are now instructed to dispose of it for Rs. 1,100.

*** A variety of GUNS, RIFLES, and REVOLVERS, by the above and other celebrated makers, always on hand.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

KEROSINE OIL LAMPS; with double or single wicks; a handsome selection just received.

TREBLY REFINED KEROSINE OIL in bottles or original tins.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WANTED.

NOTICE.—WANTED, by the Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta, an ASSISTANT ENGINEER. Applicants, in addition to having the qualification of a good Office Assistant, must possess a thorough knowledge of Iron Work and Mechanical Engineering.

Applications, accompanied by copies of testimonials, should be forwarded to the Office of the Commissioners, 6, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.

G. H. SIMMONS, Secretary.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICES.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—The BANK, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK, will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 19th and 20th instant, on account of the COCOANUT HOLIDAYS.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 7th August 1872.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 19th and 20th instant, on account of the COCOANUT HOLIDAYS.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
H. DUVAL, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
Wm. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
Fard. T. ATKINS, Offg. Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 6th August 1872.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Undersigned up to 2 P.M., on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, from parties willing to undertake the Contract for MAKING CERTAIN ADDITIONS and IMPROVEMENTS to the EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL in Fort George.

The Plan and Specifications of the Works can be seen, and other particulars learnt, on application during Office hours.

Tenders are to be made on printed forms only, which will be supplied from this office.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Office of Executive, Engineer, Presidency,
Bombay, 14th August 1872.

INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following Offices at most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application :—

FIRE INSURANCE.

The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
,, Samarang Fire Insurance Company.
,, Transatlantische Fire Insurance Company.

MARINE INSURANCE.

The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
,, China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.
,, Rhein Wesp'n. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
,, Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
,, Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
,, Vaterlandische Transport Insurance Company.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (Limited) are prepared to SELL, on TERMS likely to meet the views of Investors, the undermentioned PROPERTY :

At Bombay.

A piece of Ground measuring 20,412 square yards, together with the partially built bungalow, out-houses, fruit trees, &c., standing thereon, situate on the sea side at Breach Candy.

If desired, a portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of Interest, or arrangements can be made for payment by as many as TEN ANNUAL INSTALMENTS.

For further particulars apply at the Bank's Office in Bombay.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS COMPANY, Khetwady Road, No. 141.

CARRIAGES of all description, with or without Horses; also SINGLE HORSES and PAIRS, may be HIRED at a MODERATE CHARGE. Agreement made by the month at reduced rates. Horses shod under the supervision of a practical Farrier. Orders will be received at the Premises, Khetwady, by Mr. BURDETT, Manager, or at No. 2, Ash Lane, Fort.

FOR CHARGES, SEE CARD CIRCULARS.

FOR SALE, One MAIL PHAETON and Pair of young Australian HORSES.

BHOWNUGGUR PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SECOND CALL of RUPEES FIVE HUNDRED (Rs. 500) per Share is PAYABLE at the Office of the Undersigned, No. 5, Rampart Row, on or before 1st September 1872, in conformity with the terms of a Resolution passed by the Directors.

Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. will be charged for any payments of Calls after the above date.

By Order of the Director,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 5, Rampart Row, Bombay, 15th August 1872.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Rampart Row, on SATURDAY, the Seventeenth day of August at 2½ P.M., for the purpose of passing Resolutions for carrying out arrangements made with the Omrawuttee Press Company (Limited) and the Bhownuggur Press Company (Limited), for the amalgamation of the three Companies, to the following effect :—

That this Company be wound up voluntarily. That a Liquidator be appointed, with power to convey the whole of the immoveable and moveable property and assets of the Company to the "Volkarts' United Press Company," a Company to be formed by the Shareholders of the three Companies for the purpose of acquiring the property of the three Companies and carrying on the business thereof, and to be registered under Act X. of 1866 on the conditions more particularly specified in the draught Resolutions now lying at the Office of the Undersigned, and with power to carry on the business of this Company in the meanwhile.—Dated this Ninth day of August 1872.

By Order of the Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE TELEGRAPH DESPATCH and INTELLIGENCE COMPANY, LIMITED, with which is incorporated THE LOMBARD TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCY.

Chief Offices : 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON.

PASSENGERS' TELEGRAMS.

Passengers can Telegraph their arrival at Home, together with any Casualty, Birth, or Death arising on the Voyage, to their Friends in India, upon pre-payment of the following Rates, and Registering their Names, either at the Company's Offices (as above) or at their Authorised Agents at Southampton, Liverpool, &c. :—

FOR A MESSAGE TO

BOMBAY	Rs. 10 8
CALCUTTA	10 8
MADRAS	10 8
CEYLON, AND ALL PARTS OF INDIA	12 0

AGENTS.

NEW YORK—The Wall Street Financial and Commercial Bureau.

CALCUTTA.—Messrs. J. T. Livermore & Co., 4, Wellesley Place.

BOMBAY.—Office, 5, Armenian Lane.

Other Ports will shortly be announced.

PASSENGERS FROM ENGLAND, Proceeding Up-country,

Can be supplied with

TIFFIN BASKETS

For two, three, or four persons; fitted in various degrees of completeness,

At

Rs. 20; 22-8; 30; 33; 40; 45; 50; 54; 56; and 60;

Dram Flasks; Sandwich Cases;

CORKSCREWS; LEVER KNIVES; CUTLERY;

Air Cushions, Cards and Bezique;

PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

Biscuits, Pies, Sausages, &c., &c.;

WINES; LIQUORS;

Soda and other Aërated Waters,

And

Other requisities for comfort in travelling, by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

BREECH-LOADING, EXPRESS, AND OTHER RIFLES.

FOR ELEPHANT, TIGER, or ANTELOPE SHOOTING, made on every approved principle of action from 25 guineas, shooting guaranteed equal to any make of rifle, no matter how high the price charged.

Licensee for the manufacture of every patent Breech-Loader of repute in the market.

G. E. LEWIS, Gunmaker and Contractor for every kind of Military Arms, 34 and 35, Lower Loveday-street, Birmingham, England. Established 1850.

A remittance or order on English Banker must accompany order. Delivered in Bombay, Madras, or Calcutta, £2-2-0 extra.

Breech-Loading D uble Pistols, 12, 16, 25, or 450-bore, 30 guineas per pair. Rifled on Henry's patented express principle. Sporting (Shot) Breech-Loaders from £15 15s., Central-Fire or Pin.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOTICES.

MAZAGON LAND COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Hornby Row, on SATURDAY, the 17th August, instant, at 2 P.M., for the following purposes :—

1. To consider and, if so determined, to confirm the following special Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 25th July last :

"That the Mazagon Land Company (Limited) be wound up voluntarily."

2. And in the event of the above Resolution being confirmed, to appoint a Liquidator, and to fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ, Secretary.

Mazagon Land Company, Ld., 8th August 1872.

MRS. BARNES, Midwife, begs to inform the Public that she has REMOVED her RESIDENCE from POONA to LANOWLEE, Bhore Ghaut.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON, WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, AND OPTICIAN, BY APPOINTMENT

To their Excellencies the VICEROY of India, LORD and LADY NAPIER of MAGDALA and the LT. GOVERNOR of the PUNJAB, the MAHARAJAHS of JEYPORE CASHMERE, and GWALIOR.

Hummum Street ..... Bombay.
Argyll House ..... Simla.
East Street ..... Poona.

Orders for Up-country not accompanied with Remittance will not be attended to.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE, WATCH MAKER to the G. I. P. RAILWAY, No. 11, Meadow Street, has lately RECEIVED from last MAIL—

Silver English Watches by Charles J. Hill, Silver Swiss Watches by John Barrell, Silver Swiss Repeaters by John Barrell, Gold Swiss Watches by John Barrell, inside Moon Days and Dates, second independent.

Silver and Gold Keyless Watches, by different Makers, both for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Soldiers' Watches, Musical Boxes, Snuff-Box with Singing Bird, Gold Ear-rings, Lockets, and Chain, warranted 9 carats to 18 carats. Warranted fine silver Chains. Repairs of all kinds, undertaken and completed at the shortest notice possible.

American Ortegun Clocks and Watches, Time-piece, warranted for one year.

A set of exquisitely-worked Coral Jewellery for Ball-dress, consisting of Bracelet, Brooch, Necklace, and Coronet, &c., now on view at the shop of the Undersigned, to be sold very cheap.

Orders from Up-country Stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with remittance.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,
Watchmaker to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

Messrs. RAMCHUNDER MAHADEO & Co., OLD COMMISSARIAT BUILDINGS, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of MERCHANTS, ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, and the Public in general to their large Stock of MOULMEIN TEAK, Squared Logs and Scantlings, Boards, Planks, &c., of various sizes.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, of different sizes and gauges.

RIDGE CAPPINGS.

MILLED SHEET LEAD, of different weights.

PERFORATED ZINC SHEETS.

Indents executed for all descriptions of Building Materials and forwarded to Outstations.

Every article supplied guaranteed to be of the best quality and at market rates.

Orders from Outstations will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD, PHOTOGRAPHERS, No. 10, RAMPART ROW, (Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanatoria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view, and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

Bourne and Shepherd also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

MONSOON SEASON.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

THE BEST QUALITY DRAB VULCANISED NAINSOOK.

COATS.		CAPS.		LEGGINS.	
Cash.	Credit.	Cash.	Credit.	Cash.	Credit.
Rs. 15-0	Rs. 17-0	Rs. 3-12	Rs. 4-4	Rs. 4-8	Rs. 5-4.

ENTIRE SUIT.

Cash.	Credit.
Rs. 22-0.	Rs. 25-0.

WATERPROOF INVERNESS CAPES.

Cash.	Credit.
Rs. 20-0	Rs. 23-0.

ASQUITH and COMPANY.

SHIRTS FOR THE RAINS.
FITTING WITH PRECISION AND EASE.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
OXFORD CLOTH.—A fresh supply of this comfortable and absorbing material, in all shades of colour, good and shrunkless, well adapted for Sportsmen and those actively engaged, and for general wear at this Season	each	6 8	7 8
Silk and Wool: the best and thinnest made, well shrunk, neat, Plain and Fancy colours	Six	36 0	42 0
Flannel, pure Saxony, Plain and Fancy	each	9 0	10 0
Wove colours; the best quality	Six	52 0	58 0
Spun Silk: Wove colours, perfectly fast	each	8 8	9 8
French Printed Cambrics, fast colours, with Collars attached	each	11 8	13 0
Long Cloth: fine Linen Fronts, &c.	six	28 0	31 8
Long Cloth Cambric Front and Cuffs	Six	28 0	31 8
Printed Cambric, a good useful Shirt, with Collars attached, neat striped patterns	Six	22 8	25 0
Dress, French Embroidered Fronts	from	7 0	8 0

ASQUITH and COMPANY, SHIRT-MAKERS.

SLEEPING SUITS FOR THE RAINS

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
The Celebrated Oxford Cloth	10 0	11 8
Silk and Wool, thoroughly shrunk	17 8	19 8
Wove Flannel do. do.	17 0	19 0
Spun Silk	23 0	26 0

ASQUITH and COMPANY.

SUPERIOR ENGLISH HOSIERY.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Gent's Fine Cotton Socks	per doz.	11 0	12 8
,, Fancy Colours	,,	12 8	14 0
,, Neat Stripes	,,	12 8	14 0
,, Super Fancy Stripes	,,	16 8	18 8
,, Balbriggan	,,	18 0	20 0
,, Lisle Thread	,,	21 0	24 0
Gent's Pure Merino Socks		16 0	18 0
,, Fine Ribbed, plain Colours		16 8	18 8
,, Super Fancy Colours		18 0	20 0
Knickerbockers { Fine Ribbed	per pair	4 12	5 8
for { Stout ,,	,,	5 12	6 8
Sportsmen { Best quality	,,	2 0	2 4
Bathing Drawers	per pair	19 0	21 0
BANIANS { Pure Merino	half doz.	24 0	27 0
{ Super ,,	,,	30 0	35 0
{ Silk and Merino	,,		

ASQUITH and COMPANY.

TAILORING and OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT,

UNDER THE CAREFUL SUPERINTENDENCE OF AN EXPERIENCED CUTTER.

India Tweed Suits. The material manufactured expressly for A. & Co., and now universally worn in India.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
D. B. Coat and Trousers	27 0	31 8
Angola Trousers from per pair	11 0	12 0
Bedford Cord Riding Trousers	23 0	26 0
Do. do.	23 0	26 0
Linen Drills, in great variety from per pair	9 0	10 0
American Drill ..... 6 pairs for	33 8	38 0
Blue Serge Suits	27 0	31 0
Morning Coats from	29 0	32 0
Best Dress Suits	85 0	95 0

ASQUITH & CO.'S CELEBRATED READY-MADE KIT.

Suitable for Overland Passengers and Travellers passing through Bombay. A great assortment can always be seen at the above Establishment.

MOFUSSIL ORDERS
RECEIVE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION AND DESPATCH.

CATALOGUES AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT SENT ON APPLICATION.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
INDIAN HOSIERS and OUTFITTERS,
22, Apollo Street, Bombay

NOTICES.

J. & W. WATSON & CO.

Are now unpacking,

EX STEAMER ASSYRIA, FROM LONDON,

A LOT OF IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS AND CHILDREN'S COTS.

They have also received a f

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRY for Bank of Bombay, 2nd Issue, and Kurrachee Press shares. Other shares steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value P sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,475 ni.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	740
10,000	500	125	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	225½
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,225
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	500
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 ni.
40,000	250	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C	175 ni.
57,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	117
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent ... ...112[to 112½
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872...104[to 104[
Four per cent ... ...104[to 102
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...106
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... ...103[
5 years' Debenture Loans 106
10 years' do. do. 105
5 years' do. do. 104
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate 112
Do. Do. Market Rate 112
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871 ... 91
New French Loan (fully paid-up) 91
Paris Municipal Loan (Debentures Rs. 117) per Bond. 119[

CALCUTTA.—12TH AUGUST.

The following transactions were reported:—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents. at Rs. 104-10, and small amounts at 2 to 4 annas higher.

4½ per cents. of 1872 at Rs. 104-2.

5½ per cents. at Rs. 112-5.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,415.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Latest date nil. Cable interrupted beyond Kurrachee. Turkish and Persian lines no report received. Routes via Turkey and via Russia interrupted between Kurrachee and Gwadur.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—16TH AUGUST.

London ... Cotton ... Cases ... Seeds ... No ship.

Liverpool ... Iron Ships Cotton ... £2 0s. 0d. Wooden Ships ... £1 17s. 6d. Myrabolm & Coir bills £1 17s. 6d. Seeds ... £1 10s. 0d.

Havre ... Cotton ... Coffee ... No ship.

Overland ... Steamers ... £2 10s. 0d. to £2 13s. 6d.

Liverpool via Suez Canal ... £2 7s. 6d. to £2 12s. 6d.

China ... Steamer Cotton ... Rs. 7 to 8 per bale. Opium ... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. Sailing Ships ... Rs. 4½ per bale nominal

Calcutta ... Salt ... Rs. 5 0 0 per ton

Calcutta to Bombay ... Rs. 17 to 18 and Calcutta Port charges.

Mauritius ... Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
15	Delta (s)	Edmond	Suez, Aug. 2.
	India (s)	Dolero	Genoa, July 24.
	Ethiopia (s)	Saunders	Kurrachee, Aug. 13.
16	Nimrod	Lyle	Moulmein, June 26.
	Valkyrin	Edom	London, April 26.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Nubia (s)	Hall	Aden and Suez.

The ship Stewart Lane, Jones, to Calcutta, 'obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Delta, to China, &c.

Steamer Ethiopia, to Kurrachee.

HOOGHLY.

Aug.	ARRIVAL.		
13	Lord Lyndhurst	Bain	Bombay, July 28.

MADRAS.

Aug.	ARRIVAL.	
13	St. Monarch	Mauritius.
Aug.	DEPARTURES.	
13	Her Majesty	London.
	Countess Russell	London.
	St. Monarch	Calcutta.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLO, 16th August, 13-15 A.M.—Mail steamer from Bombay signalled.

GALLE, 16th August, 10 A.M.—Steamer Sumatra from Aden Arrived.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

July 31 Delhi, s.s., P. & O., Wilkinson, from Suez, with mail.

Aug. 1 Alphee, s.s., M.M., Brunet, from Shanghai, with mail.
1 Agra, s.s., Boyd, from Akyab.
1 Yorkshire, s.s., Kennedy, from Rangoon.
2 Cambodge, s.s., M.M., Fooche, from Marseilles, with mail.
2 Galatea Ast. Lloyds, s.s., Serra, from Bombay.
3 Seine, French, S Ft. Bourgarel, from Mayotta.
3 Scindia, s.s., A. B. Law, from Calcutta.
3 Maharajah, s.s., Hodgson, from Akyab.
4 Emfiano, Spanish, s.s., Lorringa, from Singapore.
4 Secunda, German, s.s., Haye, from Akyab.
5 Glenartney s.s., C. J. Bolton, from Amoy.
5 Ellora, s.s., P. & O. Fraser, from Bombay, with mail.
5 Africa, s.s., Gallibe, from Hongkong.
6 Livorno, s.s., Martino, from Bombay.
6 Blackheath, s.s., Murrell, from Akyab.
6 Zaire, Portuguese, s.s., Olivars, from Bombay.
6 James C. Stevenson, s.s., T. J. Beal, from Calcutta.
6 Correze, St. Ft., Bories, from Toulon.
6 Provence, s.s., M.M., Macaire, from Shanghai.
7 Tweed, s.s., M. Daff, from Canton.
7 Golconda, s.s., P. & O., Coleman, from Calcutta, with mail.

DEPARTURES.

July 31 Delhi, s.s., P. & O., Wilkinson, to Bombay.

Aug. 1 Cheops, s.s., Hunt, to London.
1 Labrador, ship, Roberts, to Calcutta.
2 Alphee, s.s., Brunet, to Marseilles.
2 Agra, s.s., Boyd, to London.
3 Cambodge, s.s., Fooche, to China.
3 Morning Star, ship, Evans, to Calcutta.
4 Galatea, s.s., Serra, to Trieste.
4 Scindia, s.s., A. B. Law, to London.
4 Maharajah, s.s., Hodson, to Port Said.
5 Yorkshire, s.s., Kennedy, to London.
5 Secunda, s.s., Haye, to Falmouth.
5 Glenartney, s.s., C. J. Bolton, to New York.
6 Ellora, s.s., Fraser, to Suez.
6 James C. Stevenson, s.s., T. J. Beal, to London.
7 Blackheath, s.s., Murrell, to London.
7 Golconda, s.s., Coleman, to Suez.
7 Emiliano, s.s., Larrinaga, to Cadiz in Spain.
7 Seine, St. Ft., Bourgarel, to Toulon.
7 Provence, s.s., Macaire, to Marseilles.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

July 1 Edward Barrow, ship, Putnam, from Cardiff.
6 Stamboul, ship, Hatch, from Calcutta.
12 Melbourne, ship, Bixsell, from Cardiff.
19 Kwangtung, R. M., s.s., Elton, from Guardiful.
24 Adelaide, ship, Arcus, from Liverpool.
27 George Reed, s.s., Suckling, from sea.
27 French Empire, ship, Tourbine, from Newcastle.
Aug. 5 Africa, s.s. Gallibe, from Hongkong.
6 Livorno, s.s., Martino, from Bombay.
6 Zaire, s.s., Olivars, from Bombay.
6 Correze, St. Ft., Borics from Toulon.
7 Tweed, s.s., M. Daif, from Canton.

STEAMERS LOADING IN ENGLAND FOR THE EAST *via* SUEZ CANAL.

Name.	Tons.	Destination.	To Sail.
Othello	2259	Calcutta	July 27
Lumley Castle	1461	Penang	July 28
Caroline	2959	Calcutta	July 30
City of Mecca	2330	Calcutta	Aug. 3
Yeddo	1899	Bombay	Aug. 5
Surrey	1370	Calcutta	Aug. 5
Calcutta	2959	Kurrachee	Aug. 5
Gordon Castle	2000	Penang	Aug. 10
Hongkong	1221	Penang	Aug. 12

DAILY IMPORTS.—16TH AUGUST.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

C Ila (s), 2 cases cotton thread, Hussonally Abdoolally; 6 cases drawing frames, 2 cases soap, 2 cases varnish, and 6 cases lackies benches, Hormusjee Dinshaw.

FROM LONDON.

Assyria (s), 10 cases glassware, Bomanjiallaand Sibchi; 10 bottles quicksilver, Khimchand Lallbhoy; 30 bottles quicksilver, Treothavandass Veerjee.

Teviotdale, 10 cases claret, and 47 cases cherry, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Bertram Rigby, 100 boxes candles, Dossajee Esmalljee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—16TH AUGUST.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Morning Light, 74 bales cotton, Heralall Viswanath; 25 bales cotton, Wugjee Kantsey; 5 bales hides, Mahamedbhoy Abdoolrehman & Co.

Aretusa (s), 37 bales cotton, Soondersee Moolje; 135 bales cotton, Hurreechun Tooleydass; 178 bales cotton, Ramjee Ladha; 44 bales cotton, Hurgovanjee Manockjee; 63 bales cotton, Gella Lilladher; 20 bales wool, S. Tyeljee & Co.

Delhi (s), 100 bales cotton, Govindjee Doorgersey & Co.

Flying Venus, 7 casks pale ale, Finlay Scott & Co.

Sir John Mandeville, 207 bags galls, and 1170 bundles hides, Soondersee Mooljee.

Eurine, 60 bales cotton, Lalljee Ghella.

FOR LONDON.

Delhi (s), 91 bundles hides, Dawoodbhoy Hassom; 150 bundles hides, Dawoodbhoy Mohamed; 15 bales hide, Sharif Sulemahomed & Co.; 250 bundles hides, Ahmedbhoy Hababhoy; 8 bales hides, and 17 bales skins, H. Romanjee, Tesdhee & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Delhi (s), 18 bales cotton, Volkert Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Delhi (s), 102 cases coffee, A. Tait; 100 bales hides, Finlay, Scott & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Delhi (s), 30 bags coffee, A. Tait.

FOR HONGKONG.

Emeu (s), 15 bundles fishmaws, Ludha Dewjee; 19 bundles fishmaw and sharkfins, Meerally Dama; 43 bundles sharkfins and fishmaw, Fazul Mahomed Dama; 150 bales cotton, Ramnath Baboo'nath; 29 bales cotton, Rahimbhoy Modinbhoy; 43 bales cotton, Goolaboy Huredwar; 280 pieces Etooth, Khimjee Ramjee; 38 bales cotton, Hajee Essac Ellias; 5 bales west cotton, Eduljee Nusservanjee; 35 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co.; 78 packages fishmaws and Sharkfins, and 7 bundles genda horns, Mahomedbhoy Rowjee; 174 bales cotton, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy 3 chests Cambay stones, V. Jumnadass; 42 bundles sharkfins and fishmaws, Ludha Dewjee; 66 bales cotton, Dadabhoy Cawasjee Tata; 53 bales cotton, Casyram Tooljaram.

Delta (s), 13 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 71 bales cotton Ramdass Khimjee & Co.; 99 bales cotton Dadabhoy Cowasjee Tatta; 56 bales cotton, Bhaychund Joomkha; 45 bales cotton, Ramchander Sawantram; 55 bales cotton, Curimbhoy Ebram; 202 bales cotton, S. Tyebjee & Co.; 209 bales cotton, Khetseedass Hurmookroy; 227 bales cotton, Guneshdass Nursingdass; 25 bales cotton, Cursondass Nensey; 83 bales, cotton, Hunmuntram Hurdewdass; 118 bales cotton, Jugnath Ramjee 160 bales cotton, Hajee Essac Ellias.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.—The Market continues quiet but steady, and we have almost no change in rates to report. The business done to-day has, in consequence of the mail's departure, been very small. Below we give our closing quotations:—

Grey Shirtings	40 inch	39 yds.	6 lbs.	Rs. 4 6 0 to Rs. 4 6 6	
,,	,,	40	,, 39	,, 7 lbs.	,, 4 14 0 to ,, 4 14 6
,,	,,	40	,, 39	,, 8½ lbs.	,, 5 10 0 to ,, 5 11 0
,,	,,	40	,, 39	,, 7 lbs.	,, 5 0 0 to ,, 5 0 0
,,	,,	45	,, 39	,, 8 lbs.	,, 5 11 0 to ,, 5 12 0
,,	,,	45	,, 39	,, 9 lbs.	,, 6 9 0 to ,, 6 10 0
,,	,,	50	,, 39	,, 10 lbs.	,, 7 3 0 to ,, 7 4 0
,,	Printers	25	,, 39	,, 2½ lbs.	,, 2 2 6 to ,, 2 3 0
,,	,,	26	,, 39	,, 3 lbs.	,, 2 7 6 to ,, 2 8 0
,,	Madapolams	32	,, 24	,, 2½ lbs.	,, 1 13 6 to ,, 1 14 0
,,	,,	32	,, 24	,, 3 lbs.	,, 2 4 0
,,	Cambrics	50	,, 24	,, 5½ lbs.	,, 3 12 0 to ,, 3 13 0
,,	Jaconets	40	,, 29	,, 2½ lbs.	,, 1 15 6
,,	,,	40	,, 29	,, 2½ lbs.	,, 2 2 6 to ,, 2 3 0
,,	,,	45	,, 29	,, 2½ lbs.	,, 2 7 0

IN YARNS the feeling at the close is quiet, without any change in prices.

THE COTTON MARKET closed dull with little business doing. Our closing quotations are:—

New Dholleras,	Rs. 208 to Rs. 212
,, Dharwar Sawginnee,	,, 245 to ,, 248
,, Cutch,	,, 200 to ,, 210
,, Compta and Vingorla,	,, 205 to ,, 210
,, Oomrawuttee and Akola,	,, 225 to ,, 235
,, Hinguughaut, (Jan. delivery),	,, 250 to ,, 251
,, Oomrawuttee,	,, 218 to ,, 220

METALS.—The market continues in the same position noticed in our previous issues, and values in most instances remain unaltered.

The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

PIECE GOODS.

					Rs. A.P.
1,000 pieces	Grey Jaconets	45 inch	20 yds.	2½ lbs.	2 7 0
1,500	,, ,, Madapollams	32	,, 24	,, 2½ lbs.	2 1 6
750	,, ,, Shirtings	40	,, 39	,, 6 lbs.	4 6 6
2,000	,, ,, ,,	40	,, 39	,, 8½ lbs.	5 11 0
150 pairs	White Dhoties	40	,, 8	,,	1 13 0
200	,, ,,	45	,, 9	,,	2 2 6
300 pieces	White Mulls	No. 5			1 8 0
300	,, ,,	,, 6			1 11 0
300	,, ,,	,, 7			1 14 0
300	,, ,,	,, 8			2 1 0
300	,, ,,	,, 9			2 4 0

COTTON

50 Candies	New Barsee (full pressed)	Rs. 220
25 ,,	,, Cutch (ready)	,, 210
50 ,,	,, Hinghunghaut, deliv. in Jan. next	,, 251

YARNS.

3,000 lbs.	Orange, No. 40-60 ... per lb.	As. 15
6,000 ,,	Water, ,, 30 ... ,,	,, 11½
4,500 ,,	Mule, ,, 60 ... ,,	,, 18

"CALCUTTA" FREIGHT MARKET, 13TH AUG.

THE markets at home being over-stocked with produce of all kinds, either unsaleable or salable at ruinous rates only, has produced a feeling of uneasiness both at home and here that has effectually stopped business. The month of August is usually a very active one in the fruit market, but this year there is neither demand for tonnage on the spot nor to arrive. A limited business has been done at lower rates, but shippers confine their operations to actual daily requirements, and nothing more. Shippers look for lower rates of freight, but ship agents are firm and will not give way, and a great number of the finest iron ships are still laid up by owner's orders. On the 7th instant, one of the large agency houses here reported that they had let out over 10,000 tons, being, perhaps, the largest business ever done at this port, in one transaction, and by one line of vessels. Great has been the speculation as to what the business could be, as it was kept a profound secret till yesterday. Lower down we give the particulars of five ships of the city line of clippers being engaged at dlrs. 13 per ton for New York for Jute, &c., cargoes.

There are 19 iron ships in port unfixed, equal to 21,800 tons register, and wooden and iron ships together of all classes 48, tonnage 49,000 tons. There are 20 vessels over 80 days out from the United Kingdom.

For Dundee.—During the past week, indeed, we may say that during many past weeks, there has been no demand for tonnage for this destination, either for distant or present shipment. Iron vessels have been offered for charter at £3-10 per ton for September loading, without finding a shipper. The iron ship Carnburn, now loading under charter, has been unable to obtain any cargo outside, and the wooden vessel Calcutta has been advertised unsuccessfully. Some little time ago £4-5 per ton was offered with a London option for a first-class steamer near at hand, but now there is no offer at all, at least at reasonable rates. The Broughty Castle is loading on owner's account. Since writing the above, the Culzean, iron, 1,600 tons, has been chartered at £3-10 per ton for a Jute cargo, with time of shipment up to the 15th October. We quote for iron ships £2-10 per ton dull, and for wooden vessels £3-5 per ton nominal.

For the United States.—During all last week there was little known demand for tonnage. Several iron vessels were offering to fix for New York at dlrs. 12½ per ton for moderate lay days, and were, and still are, unable to obtain the rate. The Arundel Castle, 1,042 tons, iron, giving all September for loading, obtained dlrs. 12½ per ton, including about 800 tons Light Goods.

We now have to report the big and hitherto secret transaction of the 7th instant, namely, the chartering of five vessels of Messrs. Geo. Smith and Co.'s City Line of Traders for New York at dlrs. 13 per ton, by one of the large American houses of this place. They are to be loaded between the months of September and January next, both months inclusive; and it is intended that their cargoes shall consist of Jute and Jute Butts, though the charters run two-thirds to be Seeds or heavy Measurement Goods, and balance Light Jute, &c. The City of York 1,195 tons, City of Corinth 1,220 tons, and City of Sparta 1,191 tons, will be the first, and the remaining two are to be named hereafter. The Arundel Castle has been taken by the same shippers. There are seven vessels on the berth for New York, which seems ample for immediate requirements. When it becomes generally known that several vessels have been placed at dls. 13 per ton, perhaps a better feeling may spring up.

For the West Indies.—The Sea Queen engaged coolies for Jamaica at £14 per head, and ballast Rice at £1-15 per ton. The Dilharree, 1,374 tons, to arrive, coolies for Trinidad at £13 10 per head, and 800 tons Linseed for London at £2-6-3 per ton.

For the Continent, Hull, or Australia, we have nothing to report.

Quotations for London via the Cape.—Jute £3 per ton, dull; Linseed £3-5 per ton, nominal, £3 per ton offering; Cotton £3-5 per ton, small lots; Rice £2 7-6 per ton; Choice Light Freight £3 to £3-5 per ton; Pockets of Linseed £1-12 6 per ton. The rates for all other articles are quite nominal, as there is no stuff offering.

The British King and City of Edinburgh have taken the berth.

For Liverpool.—Jute £2-15 per ton, Cotton £3 per ton, Linseed £3 per ton, Rice £2-5 per ton. There is no cargo offering for this destination, except small lots of Seed.

The Suez Canal—Quotations for London. In giving quotations we must mention that they are nominal, as there is no cargo obtainable beyond a limited amount of Light Freight. Jute at £3-5 per ton; Linseed at £3-5 to £3-7-6 per ton; Rape Seed none; Hides and Tea, &c., at £4 per ton; Rice at £2 12-6 per ton to £2 15 per ton; Saltpetre at £3-7-6 per ton; Wheat, Sugar, none.

Steamers on the berth have had much difficulty in filling up; others that are beginning have made little progress; and to arrive, there is no better demand. We hear a third steamer has been chartered at home, Steamer Timavo, for London, at £4-5, or Dundee at £4-10 per ton. There are no such rates obtainable on this side.

The Steamers City of Poona and Euble Hope have arrived home. The Steamer Elgin passed the Canal on the 3rd instant, Agia Sophia on the 7th, and Asiatic on the 5th, bound to Calcutta. We annex a list of steamers expected. Recently three sailing ships arrived at Rangoon from Alexandria in thirty days via the Suez Canal, and the Innocenta has passed bound to this port.

Country Trade—The lower tendency spoken of in our last has been fully realized, and we have to report a dull market, with little or no enquiry except at lower rates. The following vessels have been chartered during the week. The ship Isabella Croom, iron, 999 tons, for Bombay at Rs. 18-8 per ton for Dead Weigh, and Rs. 11 for Light and Measurement Goods. Lady Egidia for Mauritius at Rs. 1-2 per bag, with Light Freight at Rs. 10 per ton. Carnarvon Castle, 1,374 tons, iron, for Mauritius, at Rs. 1-2 per bag, with light freight at the same rate Rs. 1-2. The bark Runnymede for Bombay at Rs. 18 per ton, and Light Freight at Rs 10 8 per ton. The French Ship Admiral Trehavant (F) for Kurrachee at Rs. 21 per ton. There is nothing doing for Madras or Colombo.—*Englishman.*

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—16TH AUGUST, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 15th August, 2 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 19 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 16th August, 12-17 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 23 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Red Sea, 15th August, 7-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours 15 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Red Sea, 15th August, 10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 9 hours 15 minutes.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 16th August, 6-5 P.M. Time in transit, 3 hours 11 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 15th to 8 P.M. of the 16th August is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	13 56	0 59
,, Kurrachee	0 54	0 4
,, Madras	1 18	0 5

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 16.

Hecke, Captain, 21st Regiment N. I., from leave, from Poona.

Humfrey, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, from sick leave, from England.

Blane, Surgeon, Indian Medical Service, on leave, from Sattara.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 16.

Fleming, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Staff, on medical certificate, to England.

Bell, Lieutenant, Bengal Royal Engineers, on duty, to England.

Heyland, Captain, Cavalry, on leave to England.

Blane, Surgeon, Indian Medical Service, on leave, to England,

Hughes, Assistant Surgeon, Indian Medical Service, from leave, to Ahmedabad.

Davidson, Lieutenant-Colonel, Public Works Department, on duty, to Poona.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

GREAVES—DARNTON—July 18th, at Christ Church, Ashton-under-Tyne, by the Rev. J. D. Kelly, M.A., Vicar, assisted by the Rev. T. Butterworth, M.A., brother-in-law of the Bride, Charles Greaves, Esq., Bombay, to Annie, second daughter of Henry Thomas Darnton, Esq., Ashton-under-Tyne.

DEATHS.

FRASER—July 23rd, on board the s.s. Sumatra, in the Red Sea, Mary Alexandra Katherine Townsend, the dearly beloved child of Dr. and Mrs A. G. Fraser, aged 2 years.

LEITH—May 21th, near New London, Cape Colony, South Africa, Adam L. M. Leith, aged 22, son of Mr. Leith, Milfield, Monquhitter, drowned in gallantly attempting to swim ashore with a line to aid his fellow-sufferers on the wreck of the Glasgow and Rangoon Packet Ship Jane Davie.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

KIDD—August 12th, at Sullivan's Gardens, Madras, the wife of the Reverend D. Wilson Kidd, Missionary, S. P. G., of a daughter.

DEATH.

FREER—August 2nd, at Vizagapatam, of dropsy, Mr. George Freer, aged 72 years, 1 month and 1 day.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1872.

WHEN the last mail left England Mr. Stanley had not reached London and had only got so far as Marseilles, but we publish elsewhere an account of his rovings—we do not say ravings—telegraphed from Marseilles by a correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, who makes as sensational and sublime a story out of the meeting between Mr. Stanley and Dr. Hosmer as the former has made of his meeting with Dr. Livingstone, and it is of interest to notice that the traveller had almost as much difficulty in discovering Dr. Hosmer in Marseilles as he had in finding Livingstone, and had another opportunity of displaying his energy in such researches.

Until we have Dr. Livingstone's letters before us it is almost useless criticising Mr. Stanley's story; but there is one point in it to which attention may be called. According to all accounts Stanley went round the north end of Lake Tanganyika in company with Livingstone and found that the river Knizi runs into the lake, as Burton concluded, not out of it. But we know from Dr. Livingstone's previous letters that he went round the south end of it and found no outlet there, so we are called on to believe that, enormous as Tanganyika is and having perfectly fresh water, it is a still lake or a lake with no rivers running out of it. There must be enormous evaporation from the surface of a lake lying so close to the equator, and evaporation cannot remove from a lake the salts which water holds in solution. It is assuredly a very strange phenomenon if so large a body of water as Tanganyika has no outlet and yet remains fresh.

Doubtless the correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* writes on the authority of Mr. Stanley, and, if that be the case, we should like to know what we are to make of the paragraph of his second telegraphed communication dated the 26th July. He there gives a sensational account of the engagement of that gentleman, to go in search of Livingstone, by the younger Mr. Bennett, which story it is difficult to reconcile with Mr. Stanley's own account of himself and with what has been vouched for him by the *Times of India.* We are asked to believe that Mr. Bennett, suddenly struck with the idea that Livingstone was alive, telegraphed in hot haste for Mr. Stanley to Madrid, and on which the rover "left instantly," and on reaching Paris roused Mr. Bennett when the latter was in bed; and that the now proprietor of the *New York Herald* there and then commissioned Stanley to go in search of Livingstone, saying to him, "Good: you can "have an unlimited credit. Use your own "means, carry out your own plans. Good night." But Mr. Stanley was some months in India, nay in Bombay, before going to Zanzibar, and he went from this to Zanzibar without returning to Europe, and immediately before coming here, according to his own accounts and the *Times of India*, he had been for a long time in Russian dominions, flirting with the wives of Russian Generals on the shores of the Caspian. We can understand his waiting a short time in India, for the season when he arrived here was unfavourable to travel on the East African Coast, though even that time would have been better spent in acclimatising himself at Zanzibar and obtaining some knowledge of the African dialects; but there was certainly no call for his remaining in India from June till well on in September. In that splendid work "Baron von der Decken's Reisen in Ost-Africa," by Otto Kersten, it is said "from "June, *after* the end of the great rainy season, "onwards to September, the weather is agreeably "cool and often cold (angenehm kühl ja oft "kalt"), and Mr. Stanley, with unlimited funds at his command, was surely not the man to delay for months starting on his great quest and run the risk of Dr. Livingstone himself turning up. But that fine story about rousing up Mr. Bennett in bed and the unlimited credit, is quite in keeping with the whole style of the affair. It is part of the stock-in-trade of these cheap newspapers to spread gorgeous ideas of their disbursements. Of course in order to keep up the delusion they must occasionally come down handsomely, but anyone who knows the working of their offices knows what a contrast there is between the magnificence of their language in regard to their disbursements and the miserable manner in which they pay as a rule, and lay themselves out to get correspondence for nothing. One of the most amusing instances of that, was Mr. George Augustus Sala, speaking of himself as having been kept like a prince in Paris by the *Daily Telegraph*, and saying so in the very court in which George Augustus appeared as a bankrupt without any assets whatever!

WE shall be curious to watch the working of the late Order regarding the retirement of unemployed officers. We take it that a polite invitation to accept one grade of pension higher than that to which they are entitled will be sent to each General doing duty Field Officer, backed by the alternative of compulsory retirement to those against whom any record of delinquencies can be raked up from the archives of the Adjutant General's office. That there are such records most people are aware. When the unemployed list was larger than it is now, we believe these officers were classified under some such heading as—first, "unqualified;" second, "failed;" third, "unfit for any appointment of trust," fourth, "mentally or physically unfit." Off-reckonings, promotion to Major-General, retirements, and mortality have carried away a good many of the old gentlemen whose names were entered in one or other of the columns with the above flattering headings; but there may possibly be some left with black marks against their names, whose days as full Indian pay and allowance warriors are numbered.

In a former article we warned the unemployed that the authorities were laying their heads together to devise some mode of shelving them, before they lived long enough to earn the much-coveted off-reckonings. Except that a man who knows that he may have been scheduled as we have described, may not like to stir the dirty water, it is not unlikely that those who may now get their choice between becoming voluntary or enforced pensioners, should petition to be allowed to serve out their thirty-eight years, on the grounds that their little shortcomings having been condoned for so long, it is a hard case turning them adrift at their present comparatively advanced age, when employment at home is most likely unobtainable, whereas if they had had the same hint given them eight or ten years ago, they might have succeeded in getting into the Irish constabulary or some civil occupation. The measure steps on the confines of repudiation, and some litigious old men may sue MacAllum More "and others" if they con-sider themselves *hunted.* Indians in Parliament will have their hands full of petitions for presentation. The late Colonel Sykes will be a great loss to the compulsory retired.

The proposed scheme is, on the other hand, very liberal to the good boys, who are out of employment from no faults of their own, but are simply the victims of circumstances, and also to many whom it will suit entirely being allowed to work out their time in England, instead of returning to eke out an existence in a land from which they have nothing to hope and where, as far as they can foresee, their chance of ever coming to the front is *nil.* The very fact of their rank shuts them out from all but the higher appointments, which are already either all filled, or for which deserving men are already marked down. By the present ruling they retain the advantage of being available for active service in the event of a war—forming, in fact, a reserve force of officers on full English pay. We hope before very long to see them regularly incorporated in the British Reserve; and are glad, for our own sakes and that of other taxpayers, that Government have at last arrived at an appreciation of the fallacy of the actuarial statement that it was cheaper to pay the Indian Colonels a thousand a month in India (on the chance of course of their becoming casualties") than the English pay of their rank at home. The actuaries' calculation was naturally based on the percentage of mortality of troops in India compared with troops in England, but they obviously never took into consideration that by a little judicious manœuvring these fine old misused individuals managed to pass their existence in about the finest climate in the world, viz. the plains of India, in the cold weather, and the Himalayas in the summer; and are consequently calculated to outlive most of their fellow-countrymen of an equally advanced age, who have to brave the changeable, and to them somewhat trying, climate of Great Britain.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Punch brought by this mail has a skit which humorously sets forth the coal agitation that prevails at home. It is possible that the causes which are sending up prices to such fabulous rates will prove a good thing for India. The Nizam's coal-fields, which have been worked rather sluggishly of late, should, if those in charge of them keep an open eye, be brought into activity, and so also should other Indian coal-fields, for there is reason to believe that Indian coal should and will find a remunerative market so long as English coal is 36s. and upwards a ton. We are partially borne out in this view by a letter which the *Englishman* publishes, in which the correspondent, in reference to an allusion that had been made to the home coal famine, mentions that the P. and O. Company have made an experimental purchase of 500 tons of country coal for trial in their ships. He remarks truly that this fact augurs well for the Indian Coal Companies.

IT has been considered that dengue fever became known in India only during the last year or so, but we lately quoted a passage from Thevenat showing that it was known in his time, and we fancy that this malevolent illness was known to the European and native residents half a century ago. In looking over a book, published in London in 1850 by Mrs. Fanny Parkes, and entitled "Wanderings of a Pilgrim in search of the Picturesque," we came upon a paragraph dated the 17th July 1824, in which there occur certain descriptions which incline us to believe that the sickness Mrs. Parkes speaks of is nothing more nor less than our friend dengue, although it is a pity she does not give the names it was then known by, and notwithstanding that there is little said of the after-fever pains which are so conspicuous a feature in dengue as we know it in these days. The passage we allude to may interest our readers, and so we give it:—

"17th July 1824.—On this day, having discovered a young friend ill in the Writers' Buildings, we brought him to our house. Two days afterwards I was seized with the fever, from which I did not recover for thirteen days. My husband nursed me with great care, until he fell ill himself, and eleven of our servants were laid up with the same disorder. The people in Calcutta have all had it; I suppose, out of the whole population, European or native, not two hundred person have escaped; and what is singular, it has not occasioned one death amongst the adult. I was so well and strong—over night we were talking of the best means of escaping the epidemic—in the morning it came and remained thirty-six hours, then quitted me; *strong eruption came out,* like the measles, and left me weak and thin. My husband's fever left him in th

Some branches of trade are very busy, in fact overwhelmed with work, but it is so difficult to execute orders that the manufacturers heartily wish trade was slacker and the employés more manageable. Everybody is striking against everybody else, and the climax of absurdity was reached a few days ago at Ruddersfield, when the butchers actually struck against their customers and refused to sell any meat! The crisis is very hard on some people. The cotton manufacture for instance, which has been unprofitable for some time, is now worse off than ever from the effect of those strikes and advances which it did nothing to bring about. The rise in coals makes such a difference that factories have been stopped from that cause alone. The resulting diminution in production has in its turn affected the sales in Liverpool, and the market is again miserably dull. In other respects we witness the oddest results. Iron bars are brought to Stafford shire from Sweden and sold at a profit; finished iron is actually going to be imported from Russia, and, most wonderful of all, coals have been sent to Newcastle, or rather to Grimsby, from Belgium, to work the locomotives of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway!

MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 26TH JULY.

SUB-LIEUTENANT TRIBE, of the 9th Lancers, whose case was before the public some time ago and was the subject of discussion in Parliament, is, I hear from Woolwich, again under arrest. It appears that when the regiment returned from the Wimbledon review on Saturday night to Woolwich, Mr. Tribe absented himself from stables, a very necessary parade after the long hard day the horses had had. The circumstance was brought before the Colonel by the senior officer, and on Sunday afternoon he reluctantly placed the Sub-Lieutenant under arrest. This unfortunate necessity has re-opened the old sore and has caused no little excitement in the corps. The War Office appears to have taken it much to heart, for on Monday and Tuesday the three heads of departments, to wit, the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General, and the Judge Advocate-General have been down to Woolwich to investigate the case, which, if a grave breach of discipline, had better have been sifted by an ordinarily constituted Court of Inquiry, and if only one of forgetfulness or inattention might have been disposed of by the Colonel. Confident of the support he is certain to receive in the House, it is said that Mr. Tribe insists on a full inquiry into all the alleged acts of persecution and injustice he has been subjected to since the day he joined, and that he has signified his ability to produce letters which will clearly establish the animus of his antagonists. It is further stated that he has commenced an action at law against his persecutors, and that, under the advice of eminent counsel. Owing to his having been some months under a cloud in consequence of the Aldershot riding school affair, he has not yet passed his drill or been discharged from the riding school, though two others who joined are now at their duty. Mr. Tribe should exchange, if the necessary certificate could be obtained, which is doubtful. The 9th are quite determined not to have him, and he would consult his own interests and theirs by joining some other corps, or by retiring from a service which, in spite of great ability, he is ill-fitted for.

On Tuesday the proceedings in the House of Commons were, like the weather outside, stormy. Indeed, what with the war of elements outside and the frequent scrimmages within, the Parliamentary atmosphere was fully charged with electricity. The House appeared to be seized by an attack of "scarlet fever," and they all turned up for oh, *que j'aime le militaire*, and assumed to know a great deal about the military life. Mr. Holms delivered a very carefully studied speech, proposing the rejection of the Military Forces Localization Bill and aiming at the abolishing of the Militia. The debate waxed hot, and Sir H. Hoare, who delivered a "robustious" speech, described the member for Merthyr as "the honourable and *reverend* gentleman," which the speaker pronounced an unbecoming phrase, whereupon the baronet tendered a sort of Midshipman Easy apology. Despite frantic jesticulations, plaintive appeals, and a variety of pantomimic signals from the Treasury bench to "cut it short," Mr. Illingworth inveighed against the "military spirit," which he fears—and I most sincerely hope and think—is spreading in this country. With singular perseverance, to an accompanyment of groans, the member for Knaresborough inflicted his views and opinions on a most unwilling and unattentive House, till at last Mr. Speaker pulled the peace-talker up, and he and the bill were disposed of by the efflux of time. The next discussion was on "beer"! The bill making the necessary provisions for facilitating the movements of the troops in the forthcoming autumn manœuvres has been printed, and most of its clauses are a recapitulation of last year's clauses. It is to be in force till the first of October next and no longer. The 2nd Battalion 18th Royal Irish, 82nd Regiment, and 103rd Fusiliers will remain behind at Aldershot to perform the regular divisional duties. Every preparation is being made at Woolwich, stores and waggons of every kind being obtained for the use of the force, and men of the Guards and the Line daily march out, under the training of the army service corps, over the roads and lanes in the vicinity to enable them to work these waggons as regimental transports. Lieutenant-General Sir John Mitchell, G.C.B., whom many of your readers will remember in Central India and in China, will command one army corps at the manœuvres, and Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Walpole the other. Lord Mark Kerr will command a division. Colonel Sir A. Alison, C.B., will be Adjutant-General of the northern force; Colonel D. I. Gamble, C.B., the Quartermaster-General; Colonel Philpotts, with the rank of Brigadier-General, commands the Artillery, with Captain Oliver, R.A., as his Brigade Major; Lieutenant-Colonel Chesney, with the rank of Colonel in the Staff, will command the Royal Engineers. Major-General Sir Thomas MacMahon, C.B., Major-General J. Vaughan Maxwell, C.B., and Major-General J. W. S. Smith, C.B., will have important commands. Prince Arthur leaves shortly for Aldershot to study the duties of a Brigade Major, in which capacity he will act to Brigadier-General Parke, C.B. The grand total of the force will be about 30,000 men and 3,750 horses, not including some 1,164 volunteers, who will work for eight days only. The Prince Imperial of France joins the Royal Military Academy as a Queen's cadet, and thus escapes the usual preliminary examination. He does not commence his course of studies till the beginning of the next term.

For many years past Russia has striven hard to make herself independent of foreign dockyards and gun-founderies, by building her own war steamers and manufacturing her own big guns and armour plates. After paying Mr. Krupp fabulous sums for his guns, she has found out the secret of the German's cast steel, and is now making heavy guns out of a still firmer, more durable, and less likely to burst material than Krupp's. The gun-foundery at Perma is now engaged in casting one 11-inch mortar and twenty-six 9-inch, and a large number are also in hand at the Imperial foundery at Oloonchow. Captain Goodenough, one of Mr. Goschen's selections, keeps our Government fully informed as to the progress of naval matters abroad, and is to be present to "take stock" of the Russian fleet at the great review before the Czar, when thirty-three ships of war of all sizes will be present.

It has been decided at Berlin that the 15,000 troops that evacuate the departments of the Marne and the Upper Marne in October shall return to Germany and be replaced in France by new troops, which will occupy the Ardennes, the Vosges, the Meuse and the Meurthe and Moselle, in addition to those already there. The departments named will receive by the new treaty 18 battalions of infantry, 9 squadrons of cavalry, 4 batteries of artillery, and 2,400 horses, besides the medical and administrative services. The localising of these troops has been arranged between the two Governments, so as to press as lightly as possible on the population. Never was statesmen so outwitted as M. Thiers. The trial of Marshal Bazaine is expected to commence about the 1st October. Two hundred witnesses will be called, and already three thousand documents have been deposited with Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers. Yesterday judgment was pronounced at Lille in the cases of persons charged with participation in fraudulent contracts during the war. Fontaine was condemned to five years' imprisonment, Guffroy to three years, and Jowa to one year,—the two former were jointly condemned to fines amounting to about 400,000 francs. Considering the terrible mis fortunes their nefarious doings brought on the armies of France, the executioner's knife should have rid the world of those traitors. The other four accused were acquitted. Italy appears to have increased confidence in her armies and to weigh that of France but lightly, for an Italian journal writes—"It is no use our throwing away our money in the Gulf of Spezzia and forming a naval depôt there; the time is not far off when Toulon will belong to Italy and we shall, like Napoleon the first, be able to choose between the two ports." A Swiss paper, published in Geneva, follows suit, and says—"It is no use beginning those works till the day when Mont Blanc and the valleys of Savoy shall again become part of the Helvetic confederation, which we think we are justified in affirming will not be very long." To-morrow the Elcho Shield, the International Challenge Trophy, and the Irish International Trophy, all three of which have been won by England, are to be taken in procession to Guildhall, where the Lord Mayor will receive them into his custody and retain them till they are contended for next year. The muster is to take place on the Thames Embankment, opposite the Temple Gardens, and will consist of the Honourable Artillery Company with two *field guns*, on the limbers of which the *trophies* will be carried. Detachments from all the Metropolitan corps will be present as well as the English eight led on by Mr. Wells, M. P. The English twenty, with Captain Field, H. A. C., at their head, will be there also. We are rapidly becoming a nation of soldiers. Yesterday the Prince of Wales, as president of the Society of Arts, reviewed 4,000 boys of the Industrial and other schools, which for three years have annually been brought together and inspected, and to show the public the progress they have made in drill. It was a review of "*chokra orderlies* on a very extensive scale. The Princess of Wales, with the two princes their children, accompanied her husband. Captain O'Hea had previously inspected the twenty-two schools in their own private playgounds and in the horticultural gardens. Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar again closely inspected them and subjected them to a searching inquisition. These lads are nearly all destitute orphans, and the long hot dusty day they bore the fatigues so well and cheerily proves how well they are cared for. At 2 o'clock the schools were formed in line of contiguous close columns under the command of a sergeant-major of the Guards. They then went by before the Royal dais in quick time in open column headed by their bands, each company moving off in succession at wheeling distance, with its drill instructor leading. The Greenwich Royal Naval School, a strong muster of exceedingly smart youngsters in snow-white sailor dress, led the way, and their marching was excellent. Three companies of the North Surrey school followed, the boys somewhat dingily clad, but stepping well together. Eight companies of the South Metropolitan district went past with a light, active and marching-like pace, keeping their dressing capitally. The boys of the Warspite delighted every one, and drew forth loud cheers. Their fife and drum band, the loose clean white jackets, and baggy blue trowsers, and the stretchers, beakers, and pannikins constituting their kit looked like work all over. At their head frisked a black dog, who on passing the dais saluted by turning his sapient looking head a decided "eyes right," much to the delight of the Princess and her children. The lads from the training ship Union Jack looked and went past quite as well. Six companies from St. Mary's Orphanage fairly astonished us all. The boys of the Chichester closed the march past, singing an old sea song in full chorus, and stepping like one man. Considering that some of these urchins were only six years of age, the marching and the music throughout were wonderfully good. Prince Edward awarded the first prize to the Goliath boys, and the Prince of Wales presented them with a gorgeous flag, and to the Greenwich Naval School an extra banner was awarded. The qualities to be aimed at in competing for these prizes are, the visible display of physical attainments, prompt and exact obedience, quick motions that are found to add considerably to productive power, giving to two the efficiency of three untrained boys for ordinary industrial pursuits; besides imparting a predisposition to a higher order of recruitment in the Royal Navy and Army.

A new armour plated ship, the Superb, from designs of the Council of Construction, has been ordered to be built at Chatham Dockyard, and when completed will be the largest ironclad afloat. Her batteries, which will be armed with the heaviest metal, will be so constructed as to have a cross-fire both fore and aft. Her broadside plating will range from seven to eleven inches, whilst the heaviest plates yet used for broadside ships in the Chatham yard have been nine inches. The Hydra, sister ship to the Glatton, is to be armed with four guns of the heaviest calibre. She can steam twelve knots an hour. She has lately arrived at Devonport from the Clyde, where she was built.

SONGS AFTER SUNSET—No. 6.

(TUNE—"*There was a Little Man, &c.,*")

Whatever shall I do?
I'm found out, and so are you;
A "Blighted Being" has discovered me, Sir.
My brethren in the Court
All seem to think I ought
Be committed for contempt of poetree, Sir.

But isn't it a shame
That I should be to blame
Because I cannot get a single brief, Sir.
When Anstey gets a pot,
And Marriott a lot,
Though I'm worth them both together, it's my b'lieve, Sir.

Meanwhile, what can I do,
But versify for you,
In a style to make "Blighted Being" sigh, Sir.
Your friend in Churchgate Street
Has got a poet sweet
Whose "Down the Hill" did nearly make me cry, Sir.

I've heard some people say,
As they gaped the time away,
That Bombay was dull, monotonous and slow, Sir.
But they wouldn't have said so,
Had they seen the jolly go,
That occurred as the monsoon began to blow, Sir.

One party he did say,
That the right thing for Bombay,
Was a railway we couldn't do without it, Sir.
But another party said
It was capital wasted,
And they got to words and loggerheads about it, Sir.

The fact is—to *make clean*
Dirty jobs one must be green
And be gifted with a large amount of faith, Sir.
When free from debt and well
'Tis easy to *make swell*
But you're sure to raise a storm of *muckle wrath*, Sir.

There's that fellow, W. G.,
Who the dickens can he be?
Has excited all a merchant's righteous ire, Sir.
Because he says Bythell
Is the right man for Parell,
And a man we ought to all of us admire, Sir.

For foot-ball I go in,
And don't we have a spin,
When Murray gets a hug or Lusbington a kick Sir.
All Bombay comes to see
Us scrummage heartily,
And a "Blighted Being" may see me in the thick, Sir.

Before I've done, one word,
It may seem to you absurd,
But a "Blighted Being" ought not to be thwarted, Sir.
There is hidden talent there,
And a sense of humour rare,
Which ought to, 'pon my honour, be supported, Sir.

Bombay, 16th August.

TO "THE POETS OF THE TIMES (OF INDIA)."

I.

A *Blighted Being* in the Indian Times,
Who longs to reach Parnassus' high abodes,
Tried his young hand upon "*Surkastic Rhymes*"
And launched into the world his "*Duckland Odes*."

II.

Unhappy Youth! for youth indeed is he,
Whose education all must fain regret;
But further proof—he signs it A. B. B.
Which shows he cannot spell "a Baby" yet.

III.

But let that pass; this would-be poet writes—
Though 'tis not often that his warblings chime
Upon th' enraptured ear—yet he indites
A thing he dares to call "*Surkastic* RHYME!"

IV.

'Tis in the second verse that *come* rhymes *one*!!
Is this a rhyme? Again in number four,
Regardless of the deed that he has done,
Come rhymes with *won*, to make the thing more sure.

V.

But is it *poetry* as a last resource
He takes to writing? Poetry indeed!
Real poets are refined—not rough and coarse
With halting lines, and rhymes that do not read.

VI.

And poets love to make their verses flow
As smoothly as Meanders gliding wave,
With rhythm regular. But "Baby's" go
Like the harsh screaming words of those who rave.

VII.

Below him lies the moral poetry
Of one who says that he's been "Down the Hill,"
And if that hill should old Parnassus be,
I can but add that he is down it still.

VIII.

"How sweet it is to see one's name in print!"
"Anon" and "Baby" probably think so,
"A Book's a book—although there's nothing in't:"
There's nothing in their poetry but show.

IX.

And when again we hear the "Baby" cry
His "Dackland Odes," Goose were a fitter name;
And let poor "Anon" hush his song, and try
To climb his hill and win eternal fame.

JICKS.

DOWN THE HILL.

BY ONE WHO *is* THERE.

I see some verses in the *Times*,
Enough to make one ill,
Some very sentimental rhymes,
By "*One who's been down hill*:"

Now, I have been there once or twice;
In fact, I am there still;
But I don't find it half so nice
As he does, down the hill:

For instance ain't it very strange,
That Dobbs won't back my bill?
He knows my name won't pass on 'Change,
Because I'm down the hill.

There's Jenkins who invited me
To Worlee, in A-pril;
I stayed out there two months, or three,
When I went down the hill.

He went to Poona t'other day
And left me here to grill:
He doesn't ask me there to stay;
Because I'm down the hill.

Jones never lends me horse or trap,
Because he had to kill
That brute I dropped by some mishap,
When trotting down the hill.

He'll never use his cart again,
Since that unlucky spill,
When I drove into the Main Drain,
At foot of Love Grove Hill.

And Williams scowls, and looks as black
As if I'd robbed his till:
He knows I'll pay that thousand back,
When I get up the hill:—

He growls about his children nine;
"So many mouths to fill";
Well, really, that's no fault of mine!
But then, I'm down the hill.

When Smith's wife sees me raise my hat,
She gives a bow, so chill;
It's not because I slapped her brat,
It is, that I'm down hill.

At billiards, Johnson waxes wroth,
And ruffles up his frill;
It's not because, I tore the cloth,
It is, that I'm down hill.

Ah, if I ever get the chance,
(And please the pigs, I will),
I'll lead those folks a lively dance,
Who snubbed me, when down hill!

My indignation knows no bounds,
I must lay down my quill:—
But will you lend me twenty pounds,*
To help me up the hill?

MORE ANON.

* Not till you are in a more Christian frame of mind. Besides, your policy is wrong: there is an excellent Guzerathi proverb which says that a poor man should never utter threats.—ED. *B. G.*

BOMBAY.

PRESSURE on our space necessities the holding over of several letters to the Editor.

THE HIGH COURT will be closed on Monday on account of its being the Cocoanut-day holiday.

RAIN AT RAJCOTE.—The total fall of rain registered at Rajcote up till the 9th inst. amounted to 20 inches.

THE DENGUE AT DHROLE.—We see that the dengue fever has been seriously raging at Dhrole, in Kattywar.

POLICE CASES.—During last month Mr. Woodward, Acting Second Magistrate, disposed of in all 580 cases, implicating 910 prisoners.

CHOLERA.—Three cases of cholera were reported to have occurred on Thursday—one at the Custom House Bunder and two at Colaba.

IT is said that Mr. Ardasir Hormasjee Wadia intends giving a grand ball to His Excellency the Governor towards the end of next month.

THEFT.—Yesterday the Senior Magistrate sentenced a notorious character named Heemut Motee to four months' rigorous imprisonment, for stealing a silver lota, &c., the property of one Saroo Narren.

STRIPES.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday a man named Sirkhan Jeevankhan was sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to receive ten stripes for receiving five gunny bags, belonging to one Nuthoo Dewjee.

POLITICAL AGENT OF KATTYWAR.—Colonel Anderson, Political Agent of Kattywar, who has gone to Poona to confer with H. E. the Governor about the opening of the Purdhan Court at Rajcote, &c., is expected here in a day or two.

EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR THE OFFICE OF DISTRICT PLEADER.—New rules for the examination of candidates for the office of pleader in the district and subordinate courts were published in Thursday's *Government Gazette*.

THE ASSISTANT POLITICAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.—It is reported that Mr. J. P. Ryan, Assistant Political Secretary to Government, who is now in England studying for the Bar, is to get a judgeship in the Bombay Small Causes Court on his return to India.

ASSAULT.—A Mussulman named Syed Moobaruck was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of committing an assault against the person of one Kurrib Nusbib, and sentenced to pay a fine of ten rupees, with the alternative of forty days' imprisonment.

CUTTING OFF A WIFE'S NOSE.—Yesterday a Mussulman named Oomer Ismael cut off the nose of his wife with a razor on account of some quarrel with her. The man was soon arrested by the police, and the woman was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

A DISOBEDIENT SEAMAN.—Frank Mim, an Italian seaman of the British ship China, was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with continued wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship, and was sentenced to a fortnight's rigorous imprisonment.

WHOLESALE MISAPPROPRIATION.—Bala Sewram, a goldsmith, was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with having fraudulently misapplied, in breach of trust, a quantity of gold, belonging to about ten persons. He was adjudged guilty and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Gooculdas Currumsey, a tobacco merchant, yesterday appeared in the Fort Police Court before Mr. Nana Morojee and obtained a warrant against a mehta of his by name Nurotum Tribhowan, whom he charged with criminal breach of trust, in respect of Rs. 121.

PRINTER'S ERRORS.—Readers of the Duke of Argyll's despatch with reference to the petition of the Junior Civilians of the North-Western Provinces must have been puzzled by the sub heading, which appeared thus —"Whones of the Juniors to be Repressed." As written the heading was—"The wrongs of the Juniors to be redressed." Some members of our reading staff are at present prostrated by dengue.

DOCKYARD ITEMS.—To-day H. M. S. Nimble, which for about a month past has been undergoing a thorough overhaul, will clear out of docks, and the s. s. Pearl, a coasting vessel, will be taken out of the upper-dock and placed in the lower dock, in order that room may be made in the upper dock for the Alabama, now one of American war notoriety, but a country ship.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the band of H. M.'s 19th Regt. N. I. on the Bandstand this evening:—

March	Mann.
Overture	Poet and Peasant	Suppé.
Quadrille	La Perichole	C. Coote.
Cavatina	Giovanni de Arco	Verdi.
Waltz	Beauty of the Alhambra	Minasi.
Galop	Grand Storm	Keler Béla.

A CONFIRMED GAMBLER.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Senior Magistrate, a Mahomedan named Abdoola Mahomed, a confirmed gambler, was charged with being found between sunset and sunrise loitering in a public place without giving any satisfactory account of himself. Prisoner pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ACCIDENT AT SEA.—John Gottor and Andrew Anderson, seamen of the ship Bertran Rigby, were removed to the European General Hospital on Thursday, the former with his leg broken and the latter with his shoulder dislocated. They met with an accident whilst rounding the Cape during bad weather, a heavy sea having at the same time knocked three men overboard.

EMPLOYMENT OF MAHOMEDANS IN THE GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed* expresses its approval of the measures taken by Lord Hobart, Governor of Madras, for giving employment to Mahomedans in his Presidency in the service of Government. The Mahomedan justly complain that they are kept out of the higher service of Government, and Lord Hobart has done well in removing this complaint.

REDUCTIONS IN THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.—A correspondent of a vernacular paper blames the Post Master General of this Presidency for making extensive reductions in his department. These reductions, says the writer, have suddenly deprived many old and diligent servants of the department of their bread, and have also impaired the efficiency and usefulness of this branch of the public service.

THE ASSAILANTS OF THE KAIRWADA HINDOO WIDOW.—The assailants of the Hindoo widow, a schoolmistress, who came to Bombay some time ago from Kairwada, in the Broach collectorate, to be married to a member of her caste, have been apprehended, and placed on trial before the assistant collector and magistrate of Broach, Mr. Whitworth. During the investigation of the case the Court was crowded with native spectators.

THE RECENT MURDER OF A WOMAN AT AGREEPADA.—Khundoo Vittoo, an up-country Maratha, was yesterday brought up on remand and charged before Mr. Woodward, Acting Second Magistrate, with murder, in having in the course of last week caused the death of a woman named Bhagoo at Agreepada. Mr. Hearn, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution. After the examination of a few additional witnesses the magistrate remanded the prisoner to jail.

"NATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS"—IDEA OF FEMININE EXCELLENCE.—In the Dockyard yesterday we heard a person who was evidently a native of the Emerald Isle speaking very enthusiastically about a certain gentleman's wife. "O sure, but she is a clever lady—that clear in the head, and that good-looking, too!" said he, "and what is more, she's one who would hit you clane and plump between the eyes if you said a wrong word to her!" The party spoken to remarked that that was a thoroughly Irish idea of an excellent woman.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF WASTE LANDS.—A correspondent of the *Dnyan Prakash* points out the importance and advantages of bringing the waste lands in the different parts of the country under cultivation, and asks Government in the newly-organised department of Agriculture and Commerce, to devise and adopt means to bring about this desirable object. The writer suggests that liberal encouragement should be held out to those who will undertake the arduous and, at the beginning, unprofitable work of bringing under tillage waste lands.

A JUDICIAL COURT AT JOONAGHUD.—The Nawab of Joonaghud a few months ago established a judicial court in his territory under the Superintendence of Mr. Cullianrai Chutoorbhoojdas, with the object of settling the dispute between the Byads and the Girassias about their landed property. Mr. Cullianrai has lately been transferred to the Criminal Court, and the Jaghirdars and the Girassias of the State have forwarded a petition to H. H. the Nawab in which they speak in very high terms of Mr. Cullianrai as a judicial officer.

THE CHARGE OF DEFRAUDING THE G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.—On Thursday, at the Fort Police Court, Nowrojee Dadabhoy and Hurrychund Gunput, clerks in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, were again placed at the bar before the Senior Magistrate, the former charged with criminal misappropriation, and the latter with the abetment of the offence in respect of Rs. 888-5-9, belonging to the Company. Mr. Peile (Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile) represented the Railway Company; Mr. Skipsey (Macfarlane and Skipsey) defended the first accused; and Mr. Cumroodin Tyabjee defended the Hindu prisoner. A few witnesses were examined, and the magistrate again adjourned the case for further investigation till the 23rd inst.

THE FORGERY OF CURRENCY NOTES FOR RS. 1,000.—In the Girgaum Police Court yesterday Babajee Luxmon and Oogurchund Dewchund were again charged with attempting fraudulently to use as genuine eleven forged documents, purporting to be Government currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each, knowing or having reason to believe the same to be forged, and having in their possession the aforesaid forged notes, with the intention of fraudulently using them as genuine. In another case Johurchund Veerchund, a broker, was charged with having in his possession three forged documents purporting to be Government currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each, and knowing the same to be forged, and intending that they should be fraudulently or dishonestly used as genuine. The magistrate remanded the prisoners to jail till the 3rd September next.

HIGH COURT.—17TH AUGUST.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

In the matter of Bombay and Kattywar Financial Association—Aga Alli Akbar, contributory. Hajee Abdool Babance—claimant.

LONG CAUSES.

745-70—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Khutao Ludha v. Cursondaos Nursey and others—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

757-70—Shapurjee—Mithcebai, widow v. Pero bai, widow—Dallas and Lynch.

759-70—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Shaik Essa bin Khulifa v. Khutao Muccoonjee—No appearance.

793-70—Tyabjee Abdoola Dawood and others v. Bhowan Ramjee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

799-70—Manisty and Fletcher—Puttuchund Ramjee v. Munsookdas Mugneeram—No appearance.

803-70—Shamrao Pandoorung—Nusserwanjee Pestonjee v. Dinshaw Eduljee—No appearance.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

SHORT CAUSE.

361-71—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Vurjevundass Madhowdas and another v. Ardaseer Dossabhoy M.—No appearance and Bishop.

LONG CAUSES.

696-70—C. Tyabjee—Ally Ebrahim v. Bhowan Ramjee—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Part heard.

746-70—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hurgopal Premcookdass v. Abdool Khan Hajee Mahomed—Craigil, Lynch and Owen.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP STEWART LANE, 1,180 tons, Captain E. Jones, will sail to-day in ballast for Calcutta.

THE SHIP NIMROD, 1,093 tons, Captain F. Lyle, arrived yesterday from Moulmein (June 26) with a cargo of 21,926 planks, 11,784 pieces scantlings, and 2,293 pillars. The vessel encountered unsettled weather to the line of fair wind, up, and is consigned to Messrs. Wallace & Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. ETHIOPIA, 718 tons, Captain T. Sanders, arrived yesterday from Kurrachee (August 13) with a cargo of 450 bales cotton, 310 bales wool, 825 bags grain, 2 bundles ivory, 33 bags almonds, 43 bales skins, 1 case champagne, 2 cases Sind work, 1 case shawls, 52 packages indigo, 6 bundles silk, 13 bales roots, &c., and 33 bales wool, 105 bales hides, and 35 bales cotton will be transhipped to different ports; and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Manockjee, and twenty deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. DELTA, 1,019 tons, Captain E. Edmond, arrived on the 15th instant from Aden and Suez, with the Overland mail, passengers, and the following cargo:—6 boxes specie, 1 box bar gold, 2 boxes cheroots and cigars, 1 box books, 83 packages purser's stores, 1 case silkware, and 1,731 packages merchandise. The following cargo will be transhipped to different ports as mentioned below:—For Kurrachee—1 package books, 1 package gun, 1 package stationery and apparel. For Muscat—7 packages stationery.

The Suez Canal Company has, since the 1st instant, charged its tolls on the gross tonnage of vessels, as announced. The result of the first ten days' working of the new regulation has been that on 34 vessels which passed the receipts amounted to 574,520f; under the former system the sum would have been 384,890f; the increase has consequently been 189,630f, or over 49 per cent. The suit brought by the Messageries Nationales, contesting the right of the Canal Company to make the change, has been postponed.

THE R. Rubattino and Co.'s s.s. India, 882 tons, Captain J. Dodero, arrived on the 15th instant from Genoa, &c. (July 24th) with a cargo of 971 cases brandy, 669 cases wine, 7 cases champagne, 38 packages liquor, 4 packages fruit, 1 package glassware, 8 packages merchandise, 105 packages vermouth, 2 cases cheese, 11 packages oil, 468 packages iron, and 1 case toys; and the following passengers:—From Genoa—Rev. A. Chilvess, Rev. A. Sardi, Rev. P. Sedunavelli, and Mr. E. Ottolino. The vessel encounters strong monsoon weather across from Aden, and is consigned to Messrs. Volkart Brothers. She beat the P. and O. Co.'s steamer Delta with the last English mails nearly 24 hours between Suez and Bombay.

BARQUE SOUTHWICK, from Tuticorin to London.—From the 22nd to the 25th ult., in lat. 13° S. and long. 80° E., vessel experienced heavy weather, sprung a leak, making much water. On the 25th June bore up to the Mauritius for repairs.—*Mauritius Com. Gazette*, July 26.

SHIP ASIANA from Bimlipatam to London, with cargo of seeds and cotton, experienced heavy S. W. squalls down the Bay of Bengal and very strong S. E. trades, with a very heavy sea running. On the 26th June, in latitude 26° S. and long. 59° E., wind strong from E. N. E. and shifted suddenly to the W. S. W., with heavy rains, found the rudder sprung, bore up to the Mauritius at once for repairs.—*Ibid.*

THERE is a good demand for sugar of the new crop, and the small quantity yet arrived, about 25,000 bags, has found ready purchasers at about 6.40 to 6.50 for No. 14. About 10,000 bags have been purchased for the Earl of Lonsdale at the above average. There is at present little demand for tonnage, but in another fortnight a considerable quantity of sugar will have arrived in town, and as there is no want of buyers from that time the demand will go on increasing and rates will depend on the manner it is met by arrivals. The Mutlah, the last vessel loaded, received £2-7-6 for London; the Inverary has £1-17-6 for Sydney, and the Ludvick £1-15 for Algoa and Table Bays.—*Ibid.*

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.				AUGUST.	LOW WATER.			
Time.		Height.			Time.		Height.	
H.	M.	FT.	IN.		H.	M.	FT.	IN.
10	23 m	6	7		3	32 m	7	5
10	9 a	4	6		4	26 a	3	4
11	5 m	7	4	Saturday 17	4	28 m	7	11
11	3 a	5	6	Sunday 18	5	11 a	4	8
11	46 m	8	0		5	17 m	8	2
11	52 a	6	1	Monday..... 19	5	56 a	5	11
	.....				6	2 m	8	0
0	26 m	8	2	Tuesday..... 20	6	40 a	6	6
0	41 m	6	3		6	47 m	7	5
1	5 a	7	10	Wednesday ... 21	7	22 a	7	10
1	26 m	6	1	Thursday 22	7	29 m	6	5
1	43 a	7	2		8	0 a	6	9
2	8 m	5	6	Friday 23	8	11 m	5	2
2	21 a	6	1		8	42 a	6	2

Moon—Full, 19th, 1h. 43m. A.M.

DEPARTURE OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. NUBIA, 2,095 tons, and 450 H. P., Captain W. B. Hull, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following cargo:—25 bales cotton and 227 bales wool, for Liverpool; 55 bales cotton, for Havre; 396 cwts. coffee, 92½ cwts. horns, for London; and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr. G. B. Sinclair, Mr. Charles Keating, Mr. Cullock, Mrs. Power and infant, and Mr. Burchall.
For Venice—Mr. R. B. Fooke.

FOOTBALL.—THE DISSYUABLES *VERSUS* "THE REST."

LAST night a crowd of residents went down to the Esplanade to witness a struggle between the Dissyllabic and the non-Dissyllabic gentlemen of the local Football Club. The game was rather a quiet affair and was only lighted up by the splendid rush of Peile. The Rest (that is, the non-Dissyllables) played against the wind, and after the ball had been buffeted pretty evenly between the goals, Peile got hold of it and dodged the enemy's outposts so cleverly that he secured a touch down, and on the free kick being given the leathern sphere soared over the cross-bar safe and clear, to the chagrin of the Dissyllables, who, however, could not help admiring the smartness of the young Monosyllable that had performed the feat. Up to the conclusion of the match the Dissyllables could not alter their circumstances, and though the ball was hustled several times near the goal of "the Rest," the game concluded with victory, to the extent of one goal, on the side of the latter. Murray was absent, but Tennent was a very formidable Dissyllable; yet notwithstanding the presence of this velocipede, fortune declared herself unmistakably for the Mono and Many Syllables.

PARIS MUNICIPAL LOAN.

THE following are the numbers in the Paris Municipal Loan which were drawn for reimbursement at Paris on 20th July last:—

Nos.	Amounts.	Nos.	Amounts.
1,219,915	100,000 fr.	700,730	1,000
229,312	5,000	406,810	1,000
709,949	50,000	402,941	1,000
962,015	10,000	1,145,384	1,000
547,728	1,000	631,345	1,000
1,248,481	10,000	345,858	1,000
709,721	10,000	402,347	1,000
2,726	10,000	697,487	1,000
1,287,027	10,000	1,199,697	1,000
330,131	10,000	1,489,852	1,000
1,002,693	10,000	421,996	1,000
1,2 9,857	10,000	1,022,689	1,000
1,257,231	10,000	765,333	1,000
208,506	1,000	828,717	1,000
1,176,769	1,000	623,989	1,000
691,340	1,000	98,502	1,000
2,727	1,000	442,984	1,000
414,378	1,000	414,376	1,000
330,027	1,000	1,041,192	1,000
1,269,417	1,000	479,783	1,000
478,419	1,000	1,243,335	1,000
882,122	1,000	1,2 2 151	1,000
229,315	1,000	329,675	1,000
472,617	1,000	1,135,959	1,000
920,955	1,000	859,959	1,000
920,654	1,000	811,891	1,000
94,222	1,000	1,271,366	1,000
802,811	1,000	433,857	1,000
1,000,959	1,000	1,052,153	1,000
1,145,387	1,000	319,363	1,000
297,411	1,000	1,0 5,754	1,000
700,725	1,000	291,929	1,000
46,988	1,000	691,337	1,000
1,2 8 135	1,000	384,905	1,000
60,779	1,000	319, 89	1,000
681,344	1,000	582,618	1,000
625,857	1,000	547,700	1,000
811,803	1,000	1,269,899	1,000
434,946	1,000	24,213	1,000
1,02,,757	1,000	547,723	1,000
46,983	1,000	1,29,453	1,000
590,787	1,000	379, 76	1,000
297,413	1,000	24,217	1,000
799,926	1,000	384,924	1,000

The remaining 1,092 numbers reimbursed at par are open for inspection at the offices of the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

TWELFTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY—18TH AUGUST.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 A.M.—1st celebration of Holy Communion.
11 A.M

SECUNDERABAD MONSOON MEETING—1872.

STEWARDS—Major Barclay, Mr. Turner, Captain Rawlins, Major Hill, Major Rock, Capt. Wodehouse, Captain Prendergast, Mr. Stewart.

THE SECUNDERABAD HANDICAP—Rs. 500 from the fund. For all horses. Winner of one race (value over Rs. 300) after publication of handicap weights to carry 5 lbs; of two races, 9 lbs.; and three or more races, 12 lbs. extra. Horses that have started once during the meeting, and not won, allowed 4 lbs.: and that have started twice, and not won, allowed 7 lbs. (the highest weight accepting to be raised to the top weight of the handicap, and others in proportion if the Stewards think proper). 1½ mile.

	st. lb.
Nawab Allum Ali Khan's b. w. g. Hackney	9 11
Capt. Reza 1	
Mr. Drummond's .....br. w. g. Hunting Horn	9 7
Mr. Hill ... 2	
Mr. George n s. .....b. w. g. Salem Scudder	9 12
Owner..... 3	

Time—3 min. 4 sec.

THE ORIENTAL HANDICAP—Rs. 200 from the fund. For all Arabs and country-breds. 1½ mile.

	st. lbs.
Nawab Allum Ali Khan's b. a. h. Sulliman...	9 8
Capt. Ahmed 1	
Mr. George n s .....b. a. h. Musjid.....	8 13
Mr. Hill 2	
Capt. Syed Ali Riza's ... g. a. g. Wreck	10 3
Owner..... 3	

Time—2 min. 36½ sec.

THE ACCOMMODATION HANDICAP—Rs. 150 from the fund. For all horses. ¾ mile.

	st. lbs.
Mr. George n s .....br. w. m. Satanella ...	10 2
Owner 1	
Capt. Syed Ali Reza's ch. a. h. Semper	8 10
Capt. Ahmed. 2	
Mr. Drummond's ...b. w. m. Folle Farine.	9 9
Mr. Hill 3	
Mr. George n s ..... ch. w. g. Viking	8 13
..... 0	

Time—1 min. 31 sec.

INDIAN ITEMS.

NATIVE MARRIAGE EXPENSES.—At a late meeting of the Mirzapore Society, Pandit Indra Narain proposed that some method should be devised to establish a reduction in marriage expenses, by fixing a certain scale of expenditure for each caste.

COLLISION IN THE MADRAS ROADS.—On Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, the barque General Caulfield while getting underweigh, went against the British ship Dunphaile Castle, and her flying jibboom, jibboom fore top gallant mast and royal yards, fore top mast and top sail yards, her main top gallant mast, and the head of her main top mast were carried away. The Dunphaile Castle did not sustain much injury, only a portion of her head-gear being carried away. —*Madras Times.*

TEA-TASTERS.—The man who can manufacture tea *well*, that is, can produce quality in liquor, briskness, pungency, body, who succeeds in educating his palate to appreciate aroma; who can detect immediately any defectiveness of manufacture and refer it to its true cause, is eminently the man qualified for a tea-maker. It is a commonly received opinion among the uninitiated, that any steady, intelligent, young man can educate himself into the first rank of the art of tea-making. Need we say how great an error this is? A young man possessing qualifications which would fit him for almost any avocation, might, did he lack one important element of success, never be a first-class tea manufacturer. We do not mean to imply that the art is a sealed book to which only a favoured few have access, or that the "open sesame" to its revelations is confided to the inspired pundits of any special school; but it is a truth as self-evident as that the sky is above us that no one who does not possess a sensitive and discriminating palate can attain to very high honours in this particular branch of art. Men without any acuteness of discernment, or to write more plainly, whose palates are dull, may very possibly rise to respectable grades, and make fairly good tea, but the first rank in tea-making is unattainable by them. A man of a dull or vitiated palate, educating for tea tasting, would be about as absurd as a one-legged youth trying to work his way as a sailor.—*Bengal Times.*

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, July 26.)

IN the House of Lords a long debate has taken place on the subject of the Kirwee Prize Money, when a motion by the Earl of Harrowby for an address to the Queen praying Her Majesty to refer the question to a cognisant judicial tribunal, was, after considerable discussion, withdrawn. Lord Granard has placed his resignation of the Lord Lieutenancy of Leitrim in the hands of the Lord Lieutenant. The sum of £1,000 per annum from the Imperial Exchequer, in addition to a similar sum to be charged on the Indian revenues, together with a grant of £20,000, has been voted to Lady Mayo.

The House of Lords has affirmed the claim of Henry Gavin as Earl of Breadalbane, and have adjourned *sine die* the consideration of the Earl of Kellie's claim to the Earldom of Mar, with an intimation that the opponent to the claim ought not to have assumed the title.

In the Commons the vote to Lady Mayo has been agreed to. A discussion has taken place concerning Justice Keogh's decision in the Galway election trial: several petitions calling for his removal have been presented, and after a rather sharp debate, the question stands adjourned till July 29.

Her Majesty is at Osborne, but is expected to leave for Scotland early in August.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales have been on a visit to the Duke of Sutherland at Trentham, and to the Queen at Osborne; next week they are to pay a visit to the Duke of Richmond, and will be present at the Goodwood Races. Their royal highnesses are expected to go to Scotland next month for the autumn.

The Duke of Edinburgh has been received by the Empress of Germany at Coblentz.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales distributed the prizes at Wimbledon Camp on July 20. The whole affair has been a complete success.

The subscription to the new French loan commences to-day, July 26, and will close on July 29. The tax on raw materials has been accepted by the Assembly, which is expected to terminate its sittings on August 5. The heat has been very excessive in Paris, and a long talked of military review has been put off in consequence.

Particulars of the attempt on the lives of the King and Queen of Spain are to hand. One of the assassins was shot on the spot, and three were captured by the police. The populace are unanimous in their expressions of gratitude at the escape of their Majesties unharmed. The King and Queen have left Madrid for a tour through Spain, and were everywhere received with loyal and joyful demonstrations of public feeling.

The Geneva Tribunal have resumed their sittings which are enveloped in the strictest secresy. The case of the Florida has been before the court, and the circumstances connected with the various cruisers will be taken in regular order. The sitting is likely to last three or four months.

A great festival has been held in Norway to celebrate the fusion of the smaller kingdoms into one realm, which took place 1,000 years ago.

The Boston Peace Jubilee in America has ended in a large deficit, which will fall on the guarantors of the vast outlay. The deficiency is stated to be no less than 250,000 dollars.

Judge Barnard, of the Supreme Court of New York has been impeached, and is now undergoing his trial. Among the charges brought against him is one of being corruptly influenced by Messrs. Fisk, Gould, and Tweed in connection with the Erie cases.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have allowed the appeal with costs of Sheo Singh *v.* Musumat Miriam Begum.

The metropolis has been visited with severe thunderstorms accompanied by destructive lightning and floods of rain, which have caused great damage on several lines of railway, the crops, and dwellings in low-lying quarters. Several fatalities in connection with the storms are also reported. The heat throughout England has been excessive during the past week.

The strike of workmen is extending throughout every grade of labour. Amongst the last are to be mentioned the omnibus men and the grave-diggers.

Telegrams have been received of an interview between a special correspondent and Mr. Stanley, the discoverer of Dr. Livingstone. The former gentleman has arrived at Marseilles.

Montgomery, the police inspector, has been tried for the murder of Mr. Glass, the bank cashier at Newton-Stewart in Ireland; but the jury have been discharged without giving a verdict. The trial will come on again at the next assizes.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Lady Louisa Cornwallis; Juarez, President of Mexico; the Duke de Guise; Lieut.-Col. E. Armstrong, Mad Ret.; Captain M. W. Carmichael, Mad. Ret.; H. S. O. Russell, Government Agent for Ceylon; General G. Walker, R.A.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Opinions of the Press.—"Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so."—*Morning Post.* "It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and super cedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we would not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only, by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

RESULTS OF THE EXPLORATION.

[TELEGRAPHED BY THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

MARSEILLES, July 24.

I HAVE been fortunate enough to anticipate here that news from Central Africa and from its great explorer, for which Europe and America have for weeks and months been anxiously on the watch. As every incident regarding the meeting between Livingstone and the enterprising American who tracked him out at Ujiji cannot fail to be of interest, I shall make no apology for any casual details that perchance might otherwise seem trivial.

You know already that Mr. Stanley, the Commissioner of the *New York Herald*, left Aden some days ago, accompanied by the son of Dr. Livingstone who had gone out with the recent English Search Expedition; the two bearing letters from the traveller to his friends and to the British Government. The steamer by which they took passage for this port was the Meikong which belongs to the Services Maritimes de Messageries Nationales, and carried the China mail from Alexandria. The European manager of the *New York Herald*, Dr. Hosmer, had been waiting at Marseilles for some days to receive his distinguished colleague; but both he and your correspondent were assured late last night that there was no chance of the steamer—which had been a day or two overdue—arriving until this morning. They consequently retired to rest, but were most agreeably disturbed—for at two in the morning they were aroused by Mr. Stanley himself, who had quitted the Meikong immediately on her arrival, leaving Mr. Livingstone on board. Mr. Stanley had learned at Suez by telegram that Dr. Hosmer awaited him at Marseilles, but he did not know the name of the hotel to which he should go; so he deliberately instituted an exploration of all the hotels in the city until he found us. When he accomplished the discovery, he made no ceremony about knocking us up, walking quietly into the room, and simply saying, by way of all introduction, "Mr. Stanley." Warm congratulations, of course, passed upon his success and his safe arrival so far on his journey home; all thought of further sleep for the night was abandoned; and having obtained some of the best wine at command in which to drink the health of the man who had so arduously and successfully explored for the explorer, we sat up till morning—listening to the recital of the marvellous adventures and discoveries of Livingstone, and the not much less wonderful adventures and escapes of Mr. Stanley himself.

It is with some regret that I must commence by saying that Mr. Stanley is not an Englishman or rather a Welshman—as was recently reported in some journals, but an American citizen. He is not by any means, after all his exposure and fatigue, in such robust health as might be desired, and he will probably find it necessary to break his journey to London, where he may be expected to arrive about the middle of next week. Mr. Stanley is a comparatively young man, having scarcely concluded his third decade. He stands about five feet seven inches high; he has a very broad chest and powerful-looking frame, and a most intelligent expression of countenance; his hair, naturally curling, and once light in colour, has turned quite grey during his expedition, through exposure to the weather and the severe and repeated attacks of fever which he underwent. He was, in fact, prostrated by the special disease of the country no fewer than twenty-three times. Through inevitable haste in the preparation of the summary which you printed on the 3rd inst., containing the substance of many columns of Mr. Stanley's despatches, one or two misapprehensions have crept in, which he is desirous that I should take an occasion of correcting. The broad fact which results from Livingstone's discoveries, he says, is, that there are *three lines of drainage* in the central region of Africa which he explored. The first line was that discovered by Captain Speke and Captain Grant; the second is supposed to be constituted between the Lake Tanganyika and the Lake Albert Nyanza, discovered by Baker. But the third and grand line of drainage is that now made known to us by Livingstone, under the various names of the Chambesi, the Luapula, and the Lualaba—all these three rivers being really one and the same great stream, bearing different names in different regions, bestowed by the people through whose country it passes. This triple-named river forms the upper part of the Nile, which is, in fact, a lake stream.

As the summary of Mr. Stanley's despatches stated, he met Dr. Livingstone at Ujiji, on the eastern shore of Lake Tanganyika, on the 10th of November, 1871, when the dry and formal ceremonial previously described was observed in presence of the Arabs. "But," said Mr. Stanley, "the Arabs knew that we must have something very important to communicate to each other; and although their principal men wanted to put a multitude of questions to me, they voluntarily withdrew in order to give us the opportunity of conversing freely. The chief man of the place had lost a son in the battle in which we were engaged on my way up the country; so I sent my head man, Bombay—who was Burton's celebrated attendant, but who none the less on one occasion tried to play me false—to tell the mournful news. Mr. Stanley describes with the greatest animation the mutual joy of Dr. Livingstone and himself when at last they found themselves alone and at liberty to give unrestrained flow to their feelings. He is most enthusiastic in praises of the personal character of the great explorer, whom he holds to be "one of the bravest and noblest gentlemen and truest Christians living." "When we were alone," relates Mr. Stanley, "I handed to him a packet of letters from home, and said that after he had finished reading them he should next be told all the news from the civilised world, so far as I myself knew them. 'No, no,' said Livingstone; 'for three years I have been waiting for letters from home, and I can afford to wait a few hours longer; give me the news of the world!' So I reported to him all that I could think of: the striking events of the Franco-German war, the capture of Napoleon, the flight of the Empress, and declaration of the Rupublic; the fall of Queen Isabella of Spain; the election of General Grant in America; the opening of the Pacific Railroad; and whatever else I thought likely to be interesting to one who had lived so long at such remoteness from the movements of civilisation. One of the very first questions which he put, with a view to supplementing my budget of intelligence, was about the welfare of 'his dear old friend,' Sir Roderick Murchison; I answered that at my latest advices he was quite well, for it was only on my return to the coast that I learnt of his death, which I since knew had happened only about three weeks before I saw the traveller in whose eventual safety the veteran President so staunchly believed. Although Dr. Livingstone had been absent from his native country so long, he spoke English perfectly, both in phrase and in accent.

"After I had told Livingstone everything," continues Mr. Stanley, "he narrated to me in return all that had happened to himself; first recounting the latest and, in some ways, the most important facts, and afterwards going back over the whole period of his voluntary and toilsome banishment, to give a complete and connected history of his wanderings from the time when he quitted Zanzibar in the fall of 1865. This narrative was not the occupation of a single evening, as you may suppose; for it lasted, with explanations and amplifications necessary for one who had not been among the scenes themselves, during all the four months I remained with Livingstone, from the 10th of November, 1871, to the 14th of March, 1872. The explorer had countless and wonderful hairbreadth escapes to relate; in one single day he had narrowly saved his life three times—twice by avoiding spears which were thrown at him, but fortunately without inflicting a wound; and the third time by a man pulling him aside, when a large tree was falling, just in time to evade the blow, though he was covered and blinded with the dust. One of Dr. Livingstone's men, being a witness to these three almost miraculous escapes on a single day, said to him, "Never mind, Bana! pluck up your heart! believe in Allah! You will get through all this trouble yet; you will live to see your home and friends again!"

Mr. Stanley affirms that Dr. Livingstone positively does not know what fear is. At Lake Tanganyika both of the two gentlemen were in instant apprehension of a fatal attack from the hostile tribe of Murundi, who had surrounded them at night; and this instance, among a hundred others, will illustrate Livingstone's humanity and courage. While the travellers were engaged in eating their supper, Stanley called the attention of his companion to the fact that they were actually surrounded by the stealthy enemy. "Are you sure of that?" asked the Doctor. "Yes," said Stanley, "some are behind you at this moment." Livingstone turned and saw them, and ordered one of his men to hail them. So soon as the Murundi perceived that they were seen, they advanced, and demanded to know who were there? The travellers answered that they were White men, and asked them what they wanted? The natives replied that they would come back again, and see the White men in the evening. When they had gone, Livingstone and Stanley thought, on due consideration of all the circumstances, that it would be better to quit the vicinity at once; accordingly they got into their boats, and Stanley had just pushed off from the Lake shore, when the tribe suddenly made a new appearance in great force and with much fury, attacking them with stones and arrows. Mr. Stanley cocked his gun, and said, "Doctor, give me permission to punish these fellows." But Dr. Livingstone answered, "No, no; we have got out of danger; it is not necessary to shed blood now." The attack, however, was, by Mr. Stanley's account, of an exceedingly dangerous character, despite the human and cool conduct of the great explorer in face of it.

Another incident mentioned in the course of my long conversation with Mr. Stanley was as follows: The party were in the cannibal country of Usamsi, on the western coast of Lake Tankanyika. Dr. Livingstone had gone out to take observations, while Mr. Stanley had retired to sleep. Suddenly a boy rushed into the tent, crying excitedly, "Master, master, get your gun! men want to fight!" "I soon found," says Mr. Stanley, "that it was quite true; there were scores of excited native fellows shouting out that they were going to kill us; so I sent four or five of our men to the Doctor, warning him of the danger, and desiring him to hurry back to the camp. By-and-bye the Doctor returned, in his usual calm and deliberate manner, presented himself to the chief man of the natives who had made the hostile demonstrations, and, without any appearance whatever of alarm or of anger, coolly inquired what was the matter. From the reply to this question it came out that the son of the chief man had been murdered by the Arabs of Ujiji, and that they had come to wreak upon us their revenge for his death. Courteous and calm almost beyond anything that I can convey to you in words," continues Mr. Stanley, "the Doctor met their declaration with the answer, that although all that was alleged by the friends of the deceased might be true, we had nothing in the world to do with the business; we were white men, and not Arabs; and in proof he bared his arm and showed it to them. They were not, however, satisfied even by this, which should have been tolerably conclusive evidence; and we had, in the long run, to bribe them in order to get rid of them. They left us; but, fearing lest they might return in greater force, we sailed into safer quarters across the Lake, a distance of thirty-five miles."

Mr. Stanley was or is the bearer of letters from Dr. Livingstone to Lord Granville, to the President of the Royal Geographical Society, to Mr. Bates, the Secretary of that body; to Sir Bartle Frere, to Miss Agnes Livingstone, to his eldest son now living—the eldest by birth having been killed while fighting bravely on the side of the North during the civil war in America—to Mr. Charles Livingstone, his brother; Miss Anna Maria Livingstone; Dr. Wilson, of Bombay; Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, ex-Governor of Bombay; Mr. Webb Newstead Abbey; Dr. Edwin Seward, of Bombay; Captain White, of the P. and O. Company; Rev. Horace Waller, W. F. Hearnes, of Bombay. Dr. Kirk received his letters from Mr. Stanley, at Zanzibar; as also Mr. Oswald Livingstone, who went out with the search expedition last organised in England, and is now on his way home with Mr. Stanley. Other letters are in hand for Mr. John Murray, and one or two others in England, whose names Mr. Stanley did not at the moment recall. Dr. Livingstone expressed himself as being exceedingly proud of the interest taken in him by the people of America, and as perfectly astonished that a journal of that country should have sent out an expedition to seach for him. The explorer has transmitted to the *New York Herald* two autograph letters; one addressed to Mr. James Gordon Bennet—the present proprietor of that paper—who originated the idea of the special search, thanking him for his generosity in "sending help to a man who was utterly broken down and destitute;" the other, which is very long, devoted to the subjects of the slave trade in Africa, and of the geographical, or, rather, hydrographical, discoveries which he has made. Mr. Stanley reports that Dr. Livingstone has consented to communicate special intelligence to the paper which he has so ably and bravely represented; so that the first accounts of the future discoveries of which the enthusiastic Scotchman is in quest will first appear, it may be expected, on the other side of the Atlantic.

Considerable controversy is likely to arise as to the manner in which Dr. Kirk, the British Consul at Zanzibar, has acted; and respecting the way in which the expedition sent out by the Royal Geographical Society, was conducted. The whole subject will, no doubt, be brought under discussion by the letters which Dr. Livingstone himself has written, by the statements which Dr. Livingstone has made to Mr. Stanley and by the assertions which Mr. Stanley himself repeats in the most positive manner. The substance of these statements is, that Dr. Kirk failed in rendering to Livingstone that proper support which might have given England the honour of finding him. Mr. Stanley complains of the long time that Dr. Kirk took in sending on goods, which were moreover given in charge to men who showed themselves unworthy of the trust. Dr. Kirk, too, does not seem from conversation which Mr. Stanley reports, to have even reposed full confidence in Dr. Livingtone, or to have had relations of sympathy with him. "When I arrived at Zanzibar," says Mr. Stanley, "I heard that there was a party bound, for the interior in search of Livingstone, stationed at Bogomoyo, twenty-five miles from Zanzibar, and that the party had been there two months. I remained at Zanzibar one month, and a fortnight after I was at Bogomoyo. It was reported by the natives there that Dr. Kirk was coming to send the caravan off. When the chief of the party heard that Dr. Kirk was coming, after having remained there three months and a half, he left two days before the Resident came. [Here I am simply giving Mr. Stanley's own words.] Dr. Kirk came in the Columbine, with the chief officers of that ship, on a shooting excursion; and he never paid the slightest attention to the caravan until his return from the shooting excursion, which was in about six days, when he found that the party had gone eight or ten days before he arrived. This apparent lack of enterprise and sympathy on the part of Dr. Kirk formed the subject of conversations between Dr. Livingstone and Mr. Stanley. The latter ascribed it to apathy, but Dr. Livingstone said, "No; it is jealousy." "How can that be?" asked Stanley. Livingstone answered, "You do not know the circumstances of this expedition of which I have charge. At my request it was offered by Dr. Murchison to Dr. Kirk. He refused it." Here an extraordinary fact, alleged by Mr. Stanley may be mentioned. In the course of nine months, eleven packets of letters sent by Dr. Hosmer through Mr. Webb, the American consul at Zanzibar, reached Mr. Stanley at Ujiji. He even had a telegram at four months' date relating to the communications sent to him; yet during three years Livingstone never had one of the letters sent through Zanzibar. Dr. Kirk, doubtless, will be anxious, and probably will be able, to explain matters which, while they suggest the appearance of a certain want of co-operative energy, must not, of course, be pronounced upon until the official concerned has had an opportunity of explanation.

Mr. Stanley gave Dr. Livingstone the solemn promise that he would deliver with his own hand, or place in the London Post-office, his diary of the five years of his last expedition, which he has sent to his daughter, and the letters to Lord Granville, to the Geographical Society, and his private friends. Mr. Stanley being, as I have said, far from well, will not leave Marseilles until to-morrow morning or night. He must break the journey at Paris for a day or two, so that it will be the middle of next week before he can absolutely fulfil his promise to the great explorer. I am quite sure that general sympathy will be felt with the American traveller in this temporary indisposition; as I am equally sure the public will gladly do honour to the gallant gentleman who was the first to tell them that Magdala was captured and that Dr. Livingstone was alive. That all precious document, the diary of Dr. Livingstone, had a singular escape from being lost; but the presence of mind of Mr. Stanley saved it. When he had left Livingstone, on one occasion, he and his men were crossing the Mukondokwa river. It was then in the full "masika," or rainy season. Suddenly the man who carried the box with the precious treasure was in danger of being overwhelmed by the flood, and of losing the box in the stream. Mr. Stanley, fearing that he was about to let go, presented a cocked pistol at his head, and threatened to blow out his brains if he yielded his hold. The pistol had a greater terror than the water; and the man making a desperate struggle, got the box safely ashore. The name of this man was Chowpereh; he is described as a good fellow, and a pet of Dr. Livingstone's, he has gone back to the Doctor, and will be able to tell him that his letters have left Africa.

"When I first saw Livingstone," said Stanley in the course of our naturally discursive talk, "he was worn out by diarrhœa, broken down, and baffled—these were his own words—by worry, disappointment, and longing. 'You have brought new life to me,' he said." After a companionship of four months, Mr. Stanley left him a hale, hearty, stout man, who bore his sixty years well. His hair was still dark; his moustache and beard were grey, not white. He had plenty of clothes, ammunition, rifles, revolvers, and also supplies for three years; while when Mr. Stanley discovered him he was destitute, and quite broken up; nothing but his brave heart and his belief in the goodness of God supporting him. Mr. Stanley assured me, in the most earnest manner, that he had no fear whatever but that, at the expiration of about two years Englishman, will see again their great countryman. As already stated in the summary you have published, Dr. Livingstone has gone to explore a tribe who live underground—but his great object is to discover the several links between his own discoveries and those of Baker. To give an idea of the hardships which Mr. Stanley underwent in his task, I may mention that, when he left Zanzibar, he weighed 170 lbs., but by fatigue in the up country journey he was reduced to 124 lbs., and at last to 110 lbs. Before leaving Livingstone he gave the latter his medicine chest and five bottles of quinine. While Livingstone and Stanley were together they travelled to the head of Lake Tanganyika. The reason why Livingstone had not gone there before Mr. Stanley came was, that he could not afford the cost. Before they went, Livingstone was of opinion that the head of Tanganyika did join the Albert Nyanza. He supposed that he had solved this by taking the level of the waters. The Earl of Winchelsea, in a recent letter, has stated that the level of Tanganyika above the sea is only 1,804 feet; but Dr. Livingstone has found it to be 3,060 feet.

After Mr. Stanley left Livingstone he sent on four of his men to the coast to get some champagne and other things. They saw Mr. Webb, the American consul at Zanzibar, who sent back some champagne, some wine, biscuits, and jam. The chief of these men, on his return, reported that there was another party in search of the "Bana Ukerba," meaning "Great Master"—Livingstone; and that this expedition was accompanied by the "Toto Ukerba," or "Little Master"—Livingston's son. This was Lieut. Dawson's party. Four days afterwards Mr. Stanley reached the coast. The first white man whom he met was Lieutenant Henn, R.N., who told the American searcher that he was the commander of the Livingstone Search and Relief Expedition sent out by the Royal Geographical Society. Lieutenant Dawson had resigned whenever he had heard that Mr. Stanley had met Dr. Livingstone, saying that the object of the expedition was accomplished.

I have already mentioned that young Mr. Livingstone came back with Mr. Stanley. He arrived with him last night, and left for London by this morning's express.

MARSEILLES, JULY 25.

In continuation of my messages of yesterday, I have to inform you that the latest, news which Mr. Stanley had from Dr. Livingstone, after their parting, reached the American searcher at. Tura, a place five days' journey distant from Unyanyembe, where the two White men took farewell. It was agreed between them that stanley should make five days' travel towards the coast, and then wait for a messenger from the Doctor. The letter of Livingstone, which is written in a good firm bold hand contains the following passages:

"If you can telegraph [to me] on your arriva in London, be particular, please, to say how Sir Roderick is. You put the matter exactly yesterday, when you said that I was not quite satisfied about the sources; but as soon as I shall be satisfied I shall return and give reasons for satisfaction fit for other people. I could give you no better advice than the Scottish motto—put a stout heart to a stey brae! ....I would not have let you go but with great concern had you still been troubled with the continued fever [Mr. Stanley had, shortly before leaving Livingstone, changed from the permanent to the intermittent stage of the endemic.] But I feel comfortale in committing you to the kind guardianship of the good Lord and Father of All. I have been working as hard as I can copying observations made on the line of march from Kabuire back again to Cazembe, and on to Lake Bangeweolo; and I am quite tired of it. Many a day will elapse before I take to copying again. I did my duty when ill at Ujiji in 1869, and I am not to blame although they grope a little in the dark at home."

This letter was dated from Kwihara, on the 15th of March, 1872. When Mr. Stanley reached the sea coast he sent back to Dr. Livingstone all the news that had reached him there—including among the rest of the items, and chief in interest of all to the explorer, the death of Sir Roderick Murchison, by whose unvarying friendship and confidence the traveller was urged on to his great achievements.

I indicated to you yesterday that in some respects the summary of Mr. Stanley's despatches printed in your impression of the 3rd inst. was imperfect; and now I will endeavour to supply a few matters that may lead to correct impressions scientifically and otherwise. By an evident slip, it was stated that Mr. Stanley's despatches commenced the narrative of his research from January, 1871, instead of from June of that year. The 10th of November, as I told you yesterday, was the date on which the White men first saw each other at Ujiji; and if anything has been said to indicate that Dr. Livingstone was in strong and even robust health, undismayed by the trouble through which he had passed, the impression was mistaken, in point of time, for it was only at Mr. Stanley's departure, and after his replenishment of the great traveller's needs, that Livingstone wore the undaunted and almost jovial look already attributed to him. The story about his being insane now appears to have a quite different origin: it was not the natives who said that the traveller must be mad, or have water on the brain, because he went perpetually searching after the Nile sources—but Livingstone himself, who jocularly affirmed that if the natives found him inquiring over and over again for the sources or the flow of the river, they would declare that he was afflicted with "water on the brain," though they really knew him too well ever to say anything of the kind. Again, the "extraordinary length of 2,600 miles" ascribed to the Nile was intended to signify the direct line of latitude—not the actual length of the river, which, by his computation, cannot be less than about 4,000 miles. Nor need I now say that it was not until after Dr. Livingstone had been joined by Mr. Stanley that the English explorer found funds to prosecute that investigation of the head of Lake Tanganyika, which led to the highly important discovery that the river Rusizi flowed into that inland water and not out of it. In the summary referred to, it would appear that Dr. Livingstone, travelling in a northerly direction, came to a broad river—a lake stream—called Lualaba. The true direction of the river should be southerly, westerly, and northerly. Dr. Livingstone, as you stated before, strongly suspected that the Lualaba river was a continuation of the Chambezi, which enters the Lakes of Bangeweolo and Moero. It would be a mistake to suppose, as some have done, that there is a lake called Lualaba—that name applying only to the river. From that point he struck southwards towards Lake Moero, from which he had started on this subsidiary expedition. Thence returning northward and following the course of the Lualaba, he came to Lake Kamolondo, and, working his way to the latitude of four degrees south, and being almost in sight of another grand lake, he was obliged to desist from his enterprise, in consequence of his attendants proving recalcitrant and refusing to complete the remainder of the task. The point at which Livingstone was thus compelled to return is separated by eight degrees of latitude from that portion of the White Nile which is so well known to Abyssinian travellers. It was twenty-six days after his return from this trip that he was found at Ujiji, Mr. Stanley having arrived in the district on the 16th of October, 1871. No long time was spent in recruiting the exhausted energies of the brave Scotch explorer. Ten days after Mr. Stanley's arrival—that is, about the 20th of November—Dr. Livingstone and he had started on an expedition the object of which was to solve the problem of the river Rusizi. Until the moment of their sighting that river, Dr. Livingstone had believed it to be an effluent from Lake Tanganyika, and not an influent stream, because he had on one occasion attested by means of water plants the fact that there was a flow from Lake Tanganyika northwards. When, however, Dr. Livingstone and Mr. Stanley now fell in with the river, and had to fight their way northwards against a tremendous current, it was impossible for them not to believe that the Rusizi was a southward-flowing influent of the lake, and all doubt on that score has vanished.

For at least some time to come the English public will not be weary of hearing even minute details about the finding of their great African explorer; therefore I do not hesitate to repeat in clearer detail the particulars which Mr. Stanley has kindly communicated to me with regard to what passed when the memorable meeting at Ujiji took place. The American searcher had got within 500 yards of the place where Dr. Livingstone was residing, and neither of the two men knew anything whatever of the presence of the other. When Mr. Stanley had arrived within 500 yards, or long musket range, of the town, he halted his company, in order that they might fire their guns—that being the customary mode in Africa of announcing the approach of a caravan to any inhabited place. At the sound of the guns the men of Ujiji immediately rushed forth to see the stranger whose arrival had caused such a commotion, and Mr. Stanley, through the bustling tumult of the crowd, heard a voice say clearly in English. "Are you an Englishman, sir?" Mr. Stanley replied, "Yes, Where do you come from? Who are you?" The answer was "I am Dr. Livingstone's servant." Then Mr. Stanley said, "Is Livingstone here?" and the servant replied, "Yes certainly; I have just left him," and off ran the man to inform his master that a white man—an Englishman, as he imagined—had come to Ujiji in search of him, and had found him. The excitement of the natives was immense on discovering that White men had come to join the lonely White man who for so long a period had been seemingly so helpless among them. A group of Arab head men rapidly formed around Livingstone, greedy to learn the latest news which had been brought by the caravan from the coast, while in the centre of the picturesque assemblage stood the simple and apparently undistinguished figure of Livingstone, right in front of the house which he occupied for the time in that distant region. Mr. Stanley dwells most pleasantly upon the explorer's delight at receiving his visitors, and admires the successful maintenance of that dignified courtesy with which the stolid social code of the Arabs among whom he dwelt made it essential that he should welcome even the closest friend or the most stirring intelligence.

Mr. Stanley, although in ordinary circumstances a gentleman scarcely less collected and cool than Livingstone himself—being a splendid athlete, a first rate horseman, and thoroughly inured to every kind of fatigue, surprise, and danger—was so much overcome with joy at the sight of Livingstone, that, as he himself admits, he felt strongly impelled to rush forward and throw his arms about the neck of the man whom he had travelled so far to find. "The effort of restraint," says Mr. Stanley, "at that supreme moment of my journey, was positively painful; but in presence of those who certainly would have been unsympathetic, and possibly might have become hostile, the restraint was essential." Then the American advanced, and, as you have been told already, saluted the venturous Scotchman: "Dr. Livingstone, I presume?" The White stranger replied simply, "Yes; but the more effusive American exclaimed, "Thank God, I have been permitted to see you." The calm response from the long lost traveller was no more than this: "It is quite a wonderful event." Then the pair walked arm in arm through the crowd of Arabs, who cleared themselves to either side as they went, and proceeded to the verandah of the house which Livingstone occupied. Both the Arabs and the natives were delighted by the arrival of the White strangers. They hoisted out what flags they had, and beat their tom-toms with painful persistency. In truth, they looked upon the advent of Mr. Stanley as a sheer miracle. They did not believe it to be possible that any ordinary human traveller could have passed from Unyanyembe through the regions in which such a fierce and resolute war had been raging; and the surprise was equal on both sides—that of the people of Ujiji to see a White man come through safe and sound from the coast, and that of Dr. Livingstone in finding that a white man had come from the coast to seek for him. At Ujiji, as would have been the case in most places more civilised, the impulse was to make a night of it. So everybody held a general rejoicing, the welcome being most heartily led by the principal Arab of the place a man named Ommani, reputed proud and haughty among his own people. His household baked cakes, and a kind of wild general feasting continued that night, and for more than one day afterwards.

I have told you before that Livingstone's appearance, when met by Mr. Stanley, was not so healthy and robust as the first descriptions might have led people to suppose. In truth, at that time the Doctor was brought so low in physical health as to be hardly able to eat; but he was so delighted to find that a White man had come in search of him, and especially that the quest was due to the admiration which his long and toilsome explorations had excited on the other side of the Atlantic, that when the meal of supper was served he "fell to" most heartily, and, as Mr. Stanley says, "kept on eating and talking until he had eaten three or four meals straight away." The brave old traveller had revived again and at once, and declared that Stanley had given him a new impulse—a new vitality. To the Arabs and natives he announced that Stanley and he were of the same blood and language and literature, and he omitted no opportunity of convincing the natives of the superiority of the English.

On the 14th of March, 1872, when Mr. Stanley parted company with Dr. Livingstone, the latter gave him a written order to prevent any caravans coming to him from Zanzibar if they were of the same sort that he had hitherto received. This order, written in curt, business style, on a sheet of note paper, may be supposed sufficiently to indicate the opinion which Dr. Livingstone then held as to the value of the help which had been sent to him from the coast. It may be cited as a curious instance of the ignorance and superstition of the natives, that when they saw Stanley part with all his property to Dr. Livingstone without receiving anything in the way of barter, they entertained a still stronger awe of him than even his wonderful escapes had made them feel before. Nor was the American's persuasion possibly without effect in producing this result; for Mr. Stanley solemnly assured them that if one hair of Livingstone's head should be injured, he or some other white man would certainly come in great strength and exact a dreadful revenge.

During the months that Dr. Livingstone and Mr. Stanley spent together, they lived chiefly on a kind of porridge made of "matama" or "dourra." The expanse of country between Unyanyembe and Tanganyika afforded the travellers great abundance of fine buffaloes, giraffes, and other noble animals of sport. To the American it fell to keep the table provided day by day, and, with the help of a splendid O'Reilly rifle which belonged to Dr. Livingstone, Mr. Stanley's good aim secured a continual abundance of food. Indeed, in some parts so superabundant was the game that once some of Stanley's men came to the verge of mutiny because he would not allow them to stay on the spot for some days for the sake of sport. Mr. Stanley brought down country with him a boy named Kulaca, who had been a personal attendant on him and Livingstone—a smart, intelligent, faithful little fellow, naturally full of amazement at the strange sights that he saw in his transit towards Europe.

The manner in which this successful expedition was originated will rather astonish geographical societies. It was an idea of young Mr. Bennett, at that time staying in Paris. He telegraphed for Mr. Stanley, then resident in Madrid, and he, not knowing what business was in hand, left instantly, arrived at the Grand Hotel, Paris, at eleven of the night, and went at once to Mr. Bennett's room. That gentleman was in bed. "Come in Sir! who are you?" "My name is Stanley" answered the young correspondent. "Ah, yes!" replied the New York journalist; sit down—glad to see you. Have you any idea where Livingstone is?" "No!" "Well, I think he is living and is to be found." Will you try to find him?" "Yes!" "Good: you can have an unlimited credit. Use your own means, carry out your own plans. Good night!" Thus the *Herald's* expedition in search of Livingstone was set on foot. Mr. Stanley was a man to act upon such laconic commissions. With an almost exhaustless fund of information, of fertile expedients, determined courage, and unceasing perseverance, he